The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No. 9,488—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, APRIL 17. 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

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First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Rs. 1-0
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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy.......... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED.)

THE following steamers are intended to be DESPATCHED once every four weeks from KURRACHEE to LONDON, calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Algiers, and at Lisbon once a month :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Date.
JAVA	1465	200	J. Pratt	8th May 1879.

Cargo and Passengers are booked here for the abovenamed places, also for East African ports for shipment hence by the Kurrachee steamers which leave Bombay on dates to correspond with the dates of sailing from Kurrachee.

For freight and passage apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CANARA, 1,903 Tons, 220 H. P., Commander J. C. Sharp, on SATURDAY, the 19th April 1879, at 2 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. PACHUMBA, 868 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander G. A. Magenis, on THURSDAY, the 17th April, 1879, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at MAHOMERAH.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and every MONDAY at 10 a.m.

The S. S. PACHUMBA, 868 Tons, 140 H. P., Commander J. A. Magenis, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 17th April 1879, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 100 H. P., Commander J. W. Stewart, on MONDAY, the 21st April 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Cutch Mandvie, both ways.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA on the 24th, and BOMBAY on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.		3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Including Wines.	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	260	220		80	
Port Said	280	240		90	
Messina	500	340		140	
Naples	500	340		140	
Leghorn	500	340		140	
Genoa	500	340		140	
Marseilles	520	350		145	

Children under 3 years, free of charge ; Children not above years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGES to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be earnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st May 1879.
MANILLA, to sail on SATURDAY, 10th May 1879.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st June 1879.
SINGAPORE, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.

Passengers and Cargo are now booked for

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, Jan., 1879.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION CO. EXTRA STEAMER to SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES and GENOA.

THE Company's New and splendid Steamer MANILLA, of 3,000 Tons carrying capacity, will sail WITHOUT FAIL on the 10th May 1879.

For Freight and Passage apply to

C. GRONDONA, Agent.

"HALL" LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL 30TH INSTANT.

IT has now been arranged that this favourite steamer will sail from BOMBAY (instead of Kurrachee) on the 30th instant.

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

S. S. TRINACRIA,
2,107 Tons, 424 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ROBERT HUTCHINSON.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, CALLING AT BRINDISI TO LAND PASSENGERS.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 3rd May positively.

Passage Money to Brindisi	Rs. 450
Do. Trieste and Venice	,, 500

For passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

SHIP COLDSTREAM, CAPTAIN WALKER, FROM MAURITIUS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above vessel are hereby informed of her ARRIVAL, and are requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS, failing which they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned. No responsibility for the condition of the Goods will be acknowledged after they leave the ship's side, and no claim of any kind will be paid without bearing the Captain's counter-signature.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents, Ship Coldstream.

Bombay, 14th April 1879.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1879
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	J. Orman	21st April.
—	BANGALORE	2063	500	E. G. Stead	28th do.
(s)	INDUS	3470	500	H. D. Shallard	5th May
—	THIBET	2593	400	J. H. Torbock	12th do.
(s)	SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breeze	19th do.
—	KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s)	NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
—	VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s)	GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	28th April 1879.
TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	12th May.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE AND COLOMBO.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	25th April.
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 27th March 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE following STEAMERS will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE :—

S.S. MEDEA, Captain C. Crillovich, on the 25th April 1879.
S.S. ACHILLE, Captain F. Forti, on the 25th May 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 300	Rs. 180 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	,, 375	,, 295	,, 143 0
To Port Said	,, 320	,, 255	,, 131 8
To Suez	,, 300	,, 240	,, 122 0
To Aden	,, 170	,, 130	,, 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For information about the Weekly Mail Service to and from CYPRUS, and for Freight, Passage, and further particulars apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI,
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Feb. 4, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

A GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE

will take place at the above beautiful gardens, on SATURDAY, APRIL 19TH, 1879, UNDER THE PATRONAGE AND IN THE IMMEDIATE PRESENCE OF H. E. SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G.C.S.I., C.I.E., GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

ON THIS OCCASION THE ILLUMINATIONS WILL SURPASS ANY FORMER ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE KIND.

The Band of M. M.'s 7th Fusiliers by permission of Col. Daubency and the Officers of the Regiment, and the Band of the Bombay Volunteers.

A new novelty will be introduced in the form of a spacious SKATING RINK.

An abundant supply of Wheel Skates will be provided, at a small charge, for those who do not bring their own with them.

A handsome prize will be given to the author of the best ORIGINAL CONUNDRUM.

The prize, a beautiful silvered service of Cashmere work, consists of a richly chased tray, a tankard, and a pair of cups, valued at one hundred rupees.

*** Competitors must send their Compositions before 2 o'clock on the day of the fête, under cover marked "Conundrum," to care of SOUNDY and Co., where the Prize may be seen.

A BEAUTIFUL MECHANICAL DIORAMA,
Painted specially for this entertainment by well-known local artists.

By General Request,
A GIPSY'S ENCAMPMENT,
where the Gipsy Queen will tell a secret worth knowing.

AUNT SALLY AND KNOCK-EM-DOWNS.

A SHOOTING GALLERY,
with four Targets, will be provided for the Sporting Patrons and Crack Shots.

THE LEVIATHAN PLATFORM in the REALMS OF ENCHANTMENT,
will be brilliantly lighted, and an efficient Quadrille Band provided for
THE LOVERS OF TERPSICHORE.
Dancing will commence at 9 o'clock.

MACHINES FOR TRYING HEIGHT, WEIGHT, STRENGTH AND STRIKING POWERS.

ELECTRIC MACHINES
for testing the power of the Muscles and Nervous System of the Human Frame.

RUPEES WILL BE GIVEN AWAY
For the taking, at 2 Annas each.

THE LITTLE WORLD CIRCUS,
THE SMALLEST SHOW ON EARTH,
WITH PERMISSION TO RIDE IN THE CIRCLE.

Note.—This is NO SELL. In proof of the veracity of this statement, the Public are referred to Mr. JOHN WILSON, of the Opposition Show.

FINE ARTS EXHIBITION.
A BABY SHOW.
THE BODYLESS DWARF.

The Evening's Entertainment will conclude with a grand display of FIREWORKS!

The Gates will be opened at 8-30 p. m. for Promenade ; the Entertainment will commence at 9 o'clock.

ADMISSION—ONE RUPEE.

To prevent confusion at the Gates, Tickets may be obtained previously at SOUNDY and Co.'s

The Refreshment Buffets under the management of QUARTER-MASTER PEARSE.

The Entertainment under the direction of Mr. A.F. SOUNDY.

Ample number of Chairs will be provided for all, without any extra charge being made.

Volunteers will kindly wear the white Uniform of the Regiment.

F. STOKES, Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R.,
W. M. TENNENT, Capt., B. V. R.,
Honorary Secretaries.
D. S. KEMP, Lieut , B. V. R.,
Honorary Treasurer.

Tram Cars from Byculla Bridge after the Entertainment.

DOUBLE WALL ICE JUGS,

PRESERVE ICE OR ICED DRINKS,
CHAMPAGNE OR CLARET CUP,

At a low temperature for a much longer period than other vessels. The constant use of them is attended with GREAT CONVENIENCE AND ECONOMY.

Richly plated with silver, in a variety of handsomely chased patterns, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 60.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-4-0

PREPARED ONLY BY
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, APRIL 17,
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT
TENDERED BY MR. JOHN WILSON TO
THE ROYAL WESTERN SKATERS,
MISS MINNIE RUSSELL
and
MR. JOHN SIMPSON,
UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF
THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

A special programme of select and pleasing novelties will be performed to-night.

In addition to her usual performance on the Plympton Roller Skates,

MISS MINNIE RUSSELL
will (by special request) sing the favourite song,
"KISS, KISS."

COME AND SEE
THE LEAP FOR LIFE.
COME AND SEE
THE QUEEN OF THE AIR,
COME AND SEE
THE SYLPH OF THE ARENA.

THE PERFORMANCE WILL BE SURE to please and gratify all beholders. It will consist of the most thrilling, daring, varied, most exciting, and marvellous feats of strength and agility ; also of highly educated horses.

ALL THE STRENGTH AND RESOURCES of this magnificent establishment will be brought into requisition to provide an entertainment of rare excellence, talent and ability that has never been equalled or excelled.

THERE IS NO PLACE in Bombay where you can enjoy a pleasanter evening than at Wilson's Circus.

THE OPPORTUNITY NOW AFFORDED should not be lost as the Circus will only remain in Bombay for a very short time.

VISIT AN ENTERTAINMENT where you are sure to be satisfied, well pleased, and get the value for your money.

THE GREATEST COMPANY and the most reasonable Prices of Admission which it is possible to imagine.

MR. WILSON when selecting this Great Company in Europe anticipated the wants of an Indian public, well knowing that liberal patronage was certain where real talent existed.

LAST NIGHTS ! LAST NIGHTS ! !

A MAMMOTH PROGRAMME will be presented every evening during our short stay in Bombay.

The Company, one and all, will vie for the palm of superiority to please and amuse a generous public.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

PAY A VISIT TO THOSE wonderful curiosities and works of our Creator in the FAMILY OF GORILLAS.

SOMETHING NEW UNDER THE SUN.
THE SHOOTING GALLERY
is now open from 7 A. M. to 12 P. M.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LESSEES AND MANAGERS,
MESSRS. JACK AND WHEATLEIGH.

RETURN FOR A BRIEF SEASON OF THE
BRILLIANT AND VERSATILE ACTRESS AND VOCALIST,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN.
THAT EXCELLENT IRISH COMEDIAN AND CHARACTER ACTOR,
MR. CHAS. WHEATLEIGH.
AND THE POPULAR COMEDIAN,
MR. JOHN JACK.

Acknowledged by Press and Public as the FINEST ARRAY OF TALENT EVER SEEN IN INDIA.

They will be assisted by the following talented artistes from the Principal London Theatres :—

THE POPULAR SAUBRETTE,
MISS ANNIE TAYLOR.
MR. HARRY ST. MAUR.
MISS EMILY BLAINE.
MRS. NORVILLE.
MR. GEO. CROFTON.
MR. GEO. NORVILLE.
MISS TAYLOR.
MR. FRANK BROOKES.
AND AN EFFICIENT CORPS DRAMATIQUE.

GRAND OPENING,
SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 26, 1879.
When will be presented Byron's world-renowned Comedy of
"OUR BOYS."

Produced and Presented Equal to
THE ORIGINAL LONDON CAST OF CHARACTERS.

SEE BILLS OF THE DAY.

Box Plan now open at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Gallery	Rs. 2
Orchestra Stalls	,, 3	Pit	Re. 1

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

PONY CART WANTED—Light, strong, and cheap. Apply to A. B. C., care of *Bombay Gazette*.

NURSE WANTED, about end of April, to go Home with lady and take charge of a child. Apply by letter first to W. B., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

RS. 200 monthly salary—To Parents, Guardians and others.—An opportunity for placing a lad (European preferred) in a well established business. Bonus required. Apply by letter to "PADLOCK," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FRENCH, ITALIAN & SPANISH TUITION —French class for Natives. O. S. PEDRAZA has removed to Hornby Row, 10, Top Floor, next door to Alexandra Institution.

RE. 1, Breakfast—3 Dishes, Curry, Coffee, Butter. Re. 1, Tiffin—Soup, 4 Dishes, Curry, Fruit, Re. 1-8, Dinner—Soup, 4 Dishes, Curry, Pudding, Coffee. Saturday French Dinner—Re. 1-8. Temple Bar. The finest Billiard Saloon in India.

RAMPART ROW—TO LET, the Room lately occupied by Mr. Westall. Also stabling for two horses. Apply to Messrs. ALDRIDGE, SALMON and Co.

TO LET, AIRY OFFICES, Dwelling places and Show Rooms. For further information apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

PEGU PONY, Handsome Dappled Grey, FOR SALE, 5 off ; broken to harness and without vice. Apply X, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a BLACK PONY, 13 hands, sound, young, and fast in harness. Price Rs. 110. Apply to Z, care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CYPRUS AND COMMANDRIA WINE— Very old, and highly recommended. Apply to COWASJEE DINSHAW & BROTHERS, 40, Meadow Street.

LADY'S HORSE, Grey Arab, handsome, quiet, suitable for Matheran. Owner going home. Apply to Messrs. SCOTT and Co., Veterinary Surgeons, Girgaum.

FOR SALE, pair of handsome PEGU PONIES, go in single and double Harness, and new VICTORIA PHAETON. Apply "BURTON", care of *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a MAIL PHAETON, convertible into a Waggonette, and a Miniature Brougham, both in good order, and two HORSES, an Australian and an Arab, Apply to L. H., H. M.'s Mint.

JUST received, a small consignment of H. J. Meyers and Co.'s best INDIAN TEAS in 1 lb. packets—Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Pekoe Souchong at 1-12, 1-8, and 1-6 per lb. Apply to Tickell and Co., 32, Meadow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Br. A. Horse, "CHIEFTAIN," height 14-1, aged, a steady charger, and has been ridden by a lady. Price a year ago Rs. 450 ; now offered for Rs. 300. (Owner getting another horse). Apply to "TIM," Surat.

Neilgherry Orange Pekoe Tea.—Just arrived from the Estate, of the finest quality, for sale at Re. 1-12 per lb., other qualities at from Re. 1-2 per lb. WM. WATSON and Co., Anglo-Indian Agency, Bombay, 28, Apollo Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CHEDDAR CHEESE, in CUT, 12 Annas per lb. PEARSE, 12, Apollo Street.

BASS'S FIRST QUALITY INDIA PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY M. B FOSTER & SONS,
CHIEF AGENTS TO MESSRS. BASS & Co.

MESSRS. FOSTER'S account is the largest on Bass & Co.'s books, and since the establishment of their Business in 1829, their shipments abroad have extended to every leading market of the globe. Their premises for Home and Export trade far exceed in magnitude and perfection those of any other bottler in the world, and afford employment for upwards of three hundred hands.

As a special mark of Messrs. BASS & Co.'s confidence, it may be noted that Messrs. FOSTER are the only bottlers of the Beer who are authorised to place their own labels on the bottles, a fact which in itself is significant, and will be appreciated by all who value the certainty of obtaining a *genuine*, *pure*, and *unadulterated* article.

The new season's bottling is now forward in magnificent condition, and fully sustains the prestige that half a century's experience has gained for this favourite Beer.

Pints in cases of 6 doz		per doz.	Rs. 4	0
Impl. Pints do.	6 doz	do.	5	4
Quarts do.	3 doz	do.	6	0

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

HOSIERY FOR THE HOT SEASON.

ASQUITH and LORD have a fine assortment of Hosiery suitable for hot weather wear, made by the best Manufacturers in Great Britain, their Gauze Banians are made of equal quantities of silk and wool, and cotton and wool, they are absorbent, and neither shrink nor irritate, their socks are of fine Lisle thread, fine cotton, and angolas of all substances, and the seams are strong and carefully made, they neither give way in washings nor hurt the tenderest foot.

An inspectien is politely invited.

ASQUITH AND LORD,
THE OVERLAND & TRAVELLER'S KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUSIC SALOONS.

SOUNDY & CO., RAMPART ROW & MEDOWS STREET,
IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF
PIANOFORTES, HARMONIUMS, AMERICAN ORGANS,
IRON FRAMED PIANOS FOR INDIA,
Sole Agents and Importers of the
SMITH COMPANY'S AMERICAN ORGANS,
AND THE "HARMONICHORD" IRON FRAMED PIANOS,

Violins, Guitars, Basses, Violincellos, Banjos, Flutes, Clarionetts, Flageolets, Oboes, Sarusaphones, Cornets, Sax Horns, Euphoniums, Helicons, Bombardons, Drums, Tympani, Cymbals, Triangles, French Horns, Bassoons, and every kind of Musical Instrument and Appurtenance.

Illustrated Price List free on application.

SOUNDY & CO., BOMBAY.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,

WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS,
23, RAMPART ROW,

BEG to draw the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of LADIES and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, comprising 132 descriptions, which being all made at their own Manufactory permits them to offer them to the public at much cheaper rates than other firms, who obtain them through Agencies.

Twelve years' experience of the climate has assisted them in making Watches most adapted and suitable for India.

From their large stock they specially recommend the following —

THEIR Rs. 50 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in either open face, half hunting, or hunting case, in sizes to suit either Ladies or Gentlemen.

THEIR Rs. 75 SILVER LEVER WATCH, in extra strong and durable case, with Gold hinges, compensation balance, and hair spring Breguet.

THEIR Rs. 110 SILVER KEYLESS WATCH, in beautifully finished case, with Gold hinges and Gold winding nut.

The above Watches can also be had in Gold cases, either open face, half hunting or hunting, at Rs. 150, 200, and 250, respectively.

THEIR Rs. 40 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, Patent Lever Escapement
THEIR Rs. 60 FINE SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do.
THEIR Rs. 60 GERMAN SILVER RAILWAY WATCH, do. do. do. Extra large size,

These Watches are guaranteed good Time-keepers ; strong and serviceably made to suit the roughest work, being specially adapted for Railway employés.

The excellence of all the above Watches has been universally recognised and approved of, and our sales of them increase from year to year.

F. L. & Co. also beg to draw attention to their large stock of cheap Silver Watches in open face, hunting and half-hunting cases, Patent Lever Escapement, all excellent time-keepers, guaranteed for one year, at Rs, 25, 27, 30, 35, 40, and 45.

German Silver Keyless Watches, known as Soldiers' Watches, at Rs. 18, 20, 22, and 25.

Further details can be seen in our Catalogue, sent post free on application to all parts of India.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

S. ROSE & Co., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLERY.

"Economical" Table Cutlery with Balance Handles.

A new article of Table Cutlery, with imperishable handles, and at a price considerably lower than any first-class Table Cutlery, hitherto manufactured. In this Cutlery the tables and Desserts are in one piece from end to end, being throughout of the best steel manufactured ; the handles, as far as the shoulders, are thoroughly well plated, and being of solid manufacture there is no risk of SPLITTING, DISCOLORING, STAINING, OR OF INJURY IN ANY WAY, whilst in facility of cleaning and pleasantness to the touch they stand superior to all other Cutlery.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 15	0	Game or Poultry Carvers, per pair	Rs. 6	0
Dessert Knives, ,,	,, 13	0	Table Steels, each	,, 1	8
Meat Carvers, per pair	,, 7	0			

"Riveted" Through Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

In this Cutlery the method of securing adopted is very simple, but effectual. A rivet is driven into the ivory handle, which passes from side to side, right through the tang of the blade, thus securing the latter against any chance of separation from the ivory handle.

Table Knives, per doz	Rs. 25	0	Meat Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	Rs. 7	8
Dessert Knives ,,	,, 20	0			
Game Carvers (one knife and fork), per pair	,, 7	8	Table Steels each	,, 2	8

Patent Secure Ivory Handled Table Cutlery.

Manufactured by the Cutlers to Her Majesty.

In this invention, the *tang*, or continuation of the blade, is carried inside quite through *to the end of the handle*, and is there secured *by a screw*. It is impossible for the handle to become separated from the blade, either by the action of heat, or by the effects of being washed in hot water, of from wear and tear. The Sheffield Steel, of which the blades are manufactured, is of the very best quality, and the fine ivory handles are in the most perfect style of manufacture.

Table Knives per doz	Rs. 30	0	Game or Poultry Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	Rs. 8	0
Dessert Knives per doz	,, 25	0			
Meat Carvers [one knife and fork] per pair	,, 8	0	Table Steels each	,, 2	4

PRESENTS suitable for MESS PRESIDENTS.

One pair Game Carving Knife and Fork and one pair 10 inch Carving Knife and Fork with Ivory handles, solid silver ferules and tops of knives and forks mounted with solid silver in velvet lined Morocco case........The set complete Rs. 70.

The same as above with Buckhorn handles, complete in velvet line case........The set complete Rs. 50.

The above cutlery is of the best quality supplied by Messrs. Harrison Brothers and Howson, Sheffield.

PLATED WARE:

Ornamental and useful Wedding Presents.

THE UNITED SERVICE VEGETABLE DISH.

Consisting of four pieces, viz., the Cover ; the trifianged Divider, which is removable at pleasure ; the Dish, which is detachable ; and the Warmer or under part, which can be used separately.

Particular attention is directed to this very compact and useful Article.

Richly Electro-Silvered on best Nickel Silver........Rs. 70 0

THE CARLTON CLUB SIDE DISHES.

With Revolving Cover which cannot be displaced.

In the above elegant and really serviceable Entree Dish, the cover simply turns on two centres, and is made to revolve *under the Dish* where it is not visible. It has been largely purchased by connoisseurs in the good things of this life.

Price of the one Dish with one Strainer and two loose Dishes........80 0

*** The Carlton Dish is superbly manufactured in every respect, and is richly silvered.

PATENT DOUBLE WATER JUG ; OR ICE PITCHER.

Of Electro-Silver, in several patterns, plain or chased. These Jugs have a lining within the outer body, or, in other words, are made double throughout ; thus protected, it has been found by experiments, that Ice Water can be preserved in these Jugs at a lower temperature for a much longer time than in the ordinary earthenware jugs. From Rs. 45 to Rs. 75 each.

BEAFSTEAK, OR SIDE OVAL DISHES.

Each in four pieces, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

The "St. James's" pattern, much admired for its neatness combined with elegance, of plain oval shape, with beaded mountings, best plated on Nickel Silver, and highly finished. Per set of four Dishes, Cash from........Rs. 25 or 80 each.

VEGETABLE ROUND DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two.

Plain Round Vegetable Dishes, with beaded mountings, matching the beefsteak Dishes of the superior White Metal.

St. James's pattern, best plated and highly finished. Per set of four from........Rs. 225

PRESENTATION WINE AND BISCUIT TRAYS.

A new registered design, and an article of a very elegant and useful character, made of the best Electro-Silver Plate, and of the richest quality of cut glass........ } Rs. 200 or 80 each

S. ROSE & CO., 9, Rampart Row, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PURVIS' AGENCY

HAVE BEEN APPOINTED AGENTS OF
THE INDIAN CO-OPERATIVE AGENCY.
26, HOLBORN VIADUCT, LONDON.

APPLICATIONS for LIFE MEMBER'S TICKETS (Rs. 10 each), and any information required can be obtained on application, prepaid both ways, to THE MANAGER PURVIS' AGENCY.

MARINE, FIRE, AND LIFE INSURANCE.

MARINE.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1836.
CAPITAL £1,000,000 ; RESERVE £370,000.
THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
CAPITAL $1,500,000 ; RESERVE $ 51,000:00

The Company has just declared a Bonus of 23½ per cent.

FIRE.

THE GUARDIAN INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1821
CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Policies issued on Buildings (Mills, &c.,) and their contents Bombay and the Mofussil.

LIFE.

THE IMPERIAL LIFE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1820.
CAPITAL £750,000.

Risks in the above companies taken at moderate rates.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

THE KHANDEISH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

ધી ખાંનદેશ ઇસપીનીંગ એંડ વીવીંગ મીલસ કંપની, લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held on THURSDAY, the 8th May 1879, at 3 p.m., at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 3, Church Lane, Fort, for the purpose of transacting the following business, viz :—

1st. To pass and confirm the Report and the Audited Accounts and Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December 1878.

2nd. To appoint Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

3rd. To appoint Auditors and to fix their remunerations.

4th. To transact any other business that may be brought forward before the meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

ડા. મુળજી જેઠાની કું,
i. e., MOOLJEE JAITHA & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 16th April 1879.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 24th April to the 8th May 1879, both days inclusive.

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.

NEW BOOKS.

Khorey's (R. N.) Digest of Principles and Practice of Medicine, with a short account of the History of Medicine and Tables of Indian Materia Medica.	13	4
Sumott's Military Catechism, by Malton, new edn., 1878	2	0
Rump ; or an exact collection of the Choicest Poems and Songs, 2 vols.	3	12
Bismarck on the Franco-Prussian War, 2 vols.	11	4
Calvert's Mechanics' Reference Book	2	4
Anson's Law of Contracts	5	12
Hazlett's Fairy Mythology	3	0
Cleary's Minor Tactics	10	0
Manual of Field Artillery Exercise, 1878.	2	0
English Men of Letters—Scott, Gibbon, Shelley, Goldsmith, Defoe, Johnson, Hume, each	1	8
Princep's Imperial India	13	4
Cassells' People's History of England, handsomely bound and illustrated	26	4
Smith's Life of Rev. Dr. Wilson, of Bombay	11	4
Ramband's History of Russia, Translated by Mrs L. B. Lang, 2 vols.	23	12
Wedding Number of the Illustrated London News	1	0
Science Lectures at South Kensington, vol. 2, 1879	3	12
"South Africa," by A. Trollope (cheaper edition)	3	12
Stephens' Hours in a Library, 3rd Series	5	12
Whitecross Street and the Bench (by the author of Five Years' Penal Servitude)	3	12
The American, by Henry James, junior	3	12
Causes of the Afghan War	3	12
Baths and Bathing (Health Primers)	0	10
Personal Appearances in Health and Disease (do)	0	10
Cunynghame's "My Command in South Africa, 1874-78"	7	12
Daily News War Correspondence between Russia and Turkey, 2 vols., cheap edition	7	8
Matthew Arnold's Mixed Essays	5	12
Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield, by O'Connor	6	12
British Cyprus, by W. Hepworth Dixon.	9	8
Instruction in Military Engineering, vol. I., part V., (Miscellaneous)	2	4
Narratives of G. Bogle's Journey to Tibet and T. Manning's to Lhasa, by C. B. Markham	13	4
Milton's Hygiene of the Skin	1	0
Self-Defence on the Art of Boxing, by Ned Donnelly	1	8
Campbell's My Circular Notes, cheap edition	3	12
Aryan Philology, Historical and Critical, by Rezzi, translated by E. S. Roberts	3	12
Richardson's A Ministry of Health	6	12
Davis' Life in Asiatic Turkey (coloured illustrations)	13	4
Hœckel's Evolution of Man, 2 vols.	20	0
Argyll's, Duke, on the Eastern Question, 2 vols	15	0
Blunt's Bedouin Tribes, Euphrates, &c., 2 vols	15	0
Invasions of India from Central Asia	8	12
Burton's Inner Life, Syria, &c.	6	12
Wild Life in a Southern Country, by author of Gamekeeper at Home	4	12
Wylie's Chatty Letters from East and West	7	12
Greenwood's Stirring Scenes in Savage Lands	3	4
Nautical Almanack, 1879, and 1880, each.	2	0
Birth of the War God (A Poem, by Kalidasa), translated by R. T. H. Griffith.	3	4

NEW NOVELS.

Friendship, by Ouida	3	4
Haunted Hotel, by Wilkie Collins	3	12
An Heiress of Red Dog, by Bret Harte	1	4
The Way we live now, by A. Trollope	1	4
Diamond cut Diamond, by do.	1	4
Is he Popenjay : a novel, by A. Trollope.	1	4
Deceivers Ever : novel, by Cameron	3	12
Virgin Soil, by Tourgenie	3	12
Gentle and Simple, by M. Paul	3	12
Thackeray's Paris Sketch Book (new illustrated edition)	2	4
Dickens' Our Mutual Friend, Vol. 1 (new illustrated edition)	2	4
Atelier du Lys, a novel	1	4
A Match in the Dark, by A. Sketchley.	1	4
The Evil Eye, by K.S. Marquoid	1	4
The Dark Colleen, by H. Gay	1	4

BOOKS EXPECTED SHORTLY.

Hunter's Domestic Medicine.	3	12
Wilson's Banking Reform	4	12
American Senator, by A. Trollope	1	4
Manual of Oddfellowship	4	12
Johnson's Chemistry of Common Life, cheap edn.	4	12
Noire's Max Müller	3	12
Boulger's England and Russia in Central Asia, 2 vols.	22	8
Carleton's Irish Peasantry, cheap edn.	2	4
Baker's (Valentine) War in Bulgaria, 2 vols.	26	4
Lubke's Ecclesiastical Art, cheap edn	3	12
DeQuincy's Life, by Page, 2 vols.	7	8
Her Mother's Darling	1	4
Drayson's among the Zulus	1	8
Brown's Farriery	5	8
Gosse's Literature of Europe	7	8
Jules Vernes, Far Country, Earth to Moon, around the World, Dr Ox's Experiment, each	3	4
Russian Official Map of Central Asia	8	12
Gladstone's Gleanings of Past Year, vols. 3 and 4	3	4

HORMUSJEE SORABJEE.
26, Meadow Street.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. It contains seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

NOTICES.

LOST, on 3rd instant, FIVE CURRENCY NOTES of Rs. 100 each. The numbers are stopped. Finder address P. Q., care of *Bombay Gazette*. Rs. 50 REWARD will be paid on recovery of the same.

THE BOMBAY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Society will be held at the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 5-30 p. m. precisely.

HIS EXCELLENCY SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BART., G. C. S. I., has kindly consented to preside.

KAIKHOSRO N. KABRAJI,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 14th April 1879.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM MAYLOR, formerly of Beypore, has been admitted a PARTNER in our Firm as from the 28th November 1878.

WITH reference to the above Notice, the following are AUTHORIZED to SIGN our Firm PER PROCURATION from THIS DATE at all Branches :—

H. E. ALGAR.
J. R. OUGHTERSON.
WILLIAM COTTRELL.
F. FLETCHER.

PEIRCE, LESLIE & Co.

Calicut, 7th April 1879.

NOTICE is hereby given, that HEERJEE JEHANGHIRJEE READYMONEY, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, Esquire, has contracted to SELL all that piece or parcel of land or Fazendaree ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house thereon, standing, situate, lying and being on the north side of New Sonapore Road, in an oart called Churney Vowley, without the Fort of Bombay, within the limits of the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, assessed by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 30, but now under No. 33, containing by admeasurement ninety-seven and three-ninths square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows : On the east by the house of Nowrojee Shapurjee, on the west by the house of Vincentio Francis, on the north by a passage, and on the south by the said New Sonapore Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Cooverjee Shapurjee Mehta, and now of the tenants of the said Heerjee Jehanghirjee Readymoney. Any and all person or persons having or claiming any interest in or claims on the said property either by way of inheritance, mortgage, gift, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make known the same to the undersigned at his office, No. 13, Apollo Street, Fort, within ten days from the date hereof, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, will be considered as having been waived.—Dated at Bombay this 9th day of April 1879.

PESTANJEE KAVASJEE,
Purchaser's Attorney.

NICOL PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

PRIVATE OFFERS for the PURCHASE, of the above COMPANY'S SPINNING MILL at COLABA will be received by the undersigned daily between the hours of 11 a. m. and 5 p.m. up to the 21st day of April 1879, but the undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer. The following are the particulars of the property :—

The Mill Premises comprise 7,478 square yards for which the Company pays a rent of Rs. 15,615-1 per annum. The Mill consists of a three-floor Pucca Building, very strong and substantial, one detached Godown 175' by 94', and two smaller Godowns within the enclosure. One Boiler-house containing 4 Root's Patent Boilers, fed by a separate Donkey Engine from three small tanks and from the water from the Surface Condenser, and fitted with Gifford's Injectors. A large and well fitted up Mechanics' shop. One pair of 60 H. P. Corlis Engines by Douglas and Grant ; and a Surface Condenser working with a separate Donkey Engine and Centrifugal Pump. The Spinning machinery consists of 19,832 spindles, of which 4,872 are Throstles on 14 Frames, and 14,960 are Mules on 20 Frames, and for which there is the following preparation machinery, viz :—1 Lord's Opener, 1 Crighton's Opener, 1 three Cylinder Cop Bottom Breaker, 1 Oldham Willow, 7 Scutching and Lapping Machines, 60 Carding Engines, 8 Drawing, 8 Slubbing, 9 Intermediate, and 18 Roving Frames, with the full complement of accessories, Office Furniture, &c., &c. Detailed Specifications and Plans can be seen at the Office of the undersigned.

J. GORDON,
Liquidator.

No. 39, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 21, 1879.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ADMIRALTY JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 1 OF 1879.

JOSEPH FREDERICK, ALDRIDGE GEORGE SALMON and HERBERT HELME, all of London, and carrying on business there and in Bombay under the name, style and firm of ALDRIDGE, SALMON and COMPANY........Plaintiffs.

vs.

The OSPREY, now lying in Bombay Harbour, of which JOHN HUGHES is the Master, her tackle, apparel, and furniture........Defendant.

WHEREAS by an Order made in the above suit by the HONORABLE SIR CHARLES SARGENT, dated the 11th day of March 1879, it was ordered that unless the said British Barque Osprey, her tackle, apparel, and furniture were sold within one fortnight from the date thereof, by private contract, to be approved of by the Judge in Chambers, the said barque, her tackle, apparel and furniture should be sold by the Sheriff of Bombay by PUBLIC AUCTION, and that the gross proceeds of such sale should be paid into the Registry of the said Court, and it was further ordered that the costs of and incidental to the said order should be costs in the cause. And whereas the said vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture have not been sold by private contract as in the said order provided.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED and NOTIFIED that on THURSDAY, the seventeenth day of April 1879, at 12 o'clock noon, the Sheriff of Bombay will, under and by virtue of the said order, put up FOR SALE by PUBLIC AUCTION at the Sheriff's Office, the said barque, her tackle, apparel, and furniture.

The sale will extend to the right, title, and interest of the Plaintiffs in the said vessel.

The vessel to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 31st day of March 1879.

ATMARAM PANDURANG,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. ARDASIR and HORMUSJEE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

Perfectly Safe and always Beneficial

GEHRIG'S ELECTRO-MOTOR TEETHING NECKLACES

are strongly recommended for all Children during the period of dentition. They have been successfully used in the Families of Their Royal Highnesses

THE CROWN PRINCE OF GERMANY.
THE PRINCE FREDERICK CHARLES OF PRUSSIA.
THE PRINCE GEORGE OF SAXONY.

Cash Re. 1-0. Credit Re. 1-2,
of the appointed Agents,
TREACHER & COMPANY, (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TREACHER & CO.'S

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	,, 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FURNISHING DEPARTMENTS.

Carpets.
Muslin Curtains, Mosquito Nets.
Table Linen, Table Covers.
Bed Linen, Linen Sheeting.
Marsalla Counterpanes.
Whitney Blankets, Linen Ticking.
Hair, Cotton, and Coir Mattrasses.
Feather Pillows.
Turkish Towels, Irish Huckaback.
Curtain Poles, Curtain Holders.
English Chintzes, French Cretonnes.
Woollen and Silk Frings.
Reps, Striped and Plain.
Etrecht Velvets.
American Cloth.
Hair Brooms, Carpet Brushes.
Samples and prices of all the above when practicable sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 16TH APRIL 1879.

THE general feeling in business to-day has been decidedly more cheerful, there is less talk of further failures, and the news from Home is more encouraging; amongst other items, advice having been received of the liquidators of the City of Glasgow Bank having paid the first dividend of 6s. 8d. in the pound to the holders of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.'s drafts who had signed the disputed deed. We hear also that the meeting of shareholders in the Chartered Mercantile passed off satisfactorily in London yesterday, although we observe Reuter quotes the shares at £14, a decline of 10s. per share. The meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Bank takes place in London to-morrow.

Consols still come at 97⅞, and Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered at 73½ for Fours and 78½ for Fours-and a-half.

The London General Produce Markets are unchanged throughout, Coffee being reported quiet, Linseed quiet, Rapeseed dull.

Piece Goods in Manchester continue firm, Reuter's quotations showing an advance of 1½d. per piece in 8¼lb. 39-inch Grey Shirtings and 45 inch Mulls, and ¾d. per piece in 3lb. Madapollams and 39-inch Jacconets, but private advices still speak of a very unsatisfactory state of trade.

The Liverpool Cotton Market, as was generally anticipated, opened strong, the day's sales being estimated at 15,000 bales—of which 1,500 were Surats—while imports were only 6,000 bales. Spot prices, as quoted by Reuter, indicate an advance of ⅛d. in Americans and 1-16d. in Surats, and in arrivals we hear from private sources a similar rise has taken place. From New York ready Mid. Uplands is still quoted at 11⅝ cents, but futures are 1-32 lower, July shipment being 12·02 cents per lb. The receipts at the ports are as follows:—

	Last week.	This week.	1878.	1877.
Tuesday's Receipts	7,000	9,000	6 000	2,000
Four days' do.	22,000	25,000	20,000	10,000
Total since 1st Sept.	4,225,000	......	4,000,000	3,769,000

Bar Silver in London is still quoted at 49¾d. per oz., and 60 days' sight exchange on India at 1s. 7¾d. per Rupee.

At the Weekly Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no change was made in the official rates of interest and discount.

EXCHANGE to-day has remained quiet with no quotable alteration in rates and very little actual business has been done, both buyers and sellers being inclined to remain aloof pending the result of to-day's biddings for Council drafts in London, which will mainly guide the course of the Market for the rest of the Mail. The general idea here seems to be that allotments will be made under 1s. 7¾d., and if so we shall probably go easier. We quote:—

Bank Bills, on demand		1s. 7½d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7¾d.	,,
Credits,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,, ,,	1s. 7⅝d.	,,

For Gold the nominal quotation is Rs. 19-12 per tola, but we do not hear of any buyers at the price.

On Calcutta rates remain unchanged at 3-16 per cent. premium for demand, 1⅛ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is dull but pretty steady. Fours we quote at Rs. 92¼; Fours-and-a-half at Rs. 97¾ to Rs. 98.

SHARES are dull and declining. Bank of Bombays are ½ per cent. lower at Rs. 650. Other Banks are unchanged, as also are Press Companies, and in Land Companies the only decline is a decline of Rs. 5 in Colaba. Spinning and Weaving Mill shares are depressed by the continuous rise in the value of Cotton, and we have to note a decline of Rs. 30 in Coorla and Khandeish, Rs. 25 in Madras United, Rs. 20 in Great Eastern, Hindustan and Morarjee Goculdass, Rs. 10 in Jewraz Balloo and Rs. 5 in Dhurrumsey and Oriental.

COTTON opened this morning with a strong feeling and business was done at, in some cases, an advance of Re. 1 per candy on yesterday's closing prices, but it soon became apparent that there were a considerable number of resales in the market, and the demand rapidly eased off, prices closing at last night's level. The receipts yesterday were very small—4,700 bales—making a total of 29,346 bales for the six days. Closing prices are:—

Good Ginned Broach,	April	Rs. 239	per candy.
Do, Omra,	,,	,, 225	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	,, 220	,,
G. F. do	,,	,, 215	,,
Good Dhollera	May	,, 225	,,
F. G. F. do	,,	,, 218	,,

SEEDS.—Linseed remains firm at Rs. 6-14, but Rapeseed is quieter with sellers of Yellow Gujarat at Rs. 7-2 per cwt.

FREIGHTS for Liverpool by steam are somewhat steadier at 20s. to 22s. 6d. according to time of shipment, but by sail 20s. remains the quotation. For the Mediterranean ports the tonnage is out of all proportion to the quantity of cargo offering, and although 30s., payable here, is the nominal quotation, less would be accepted for a large line. For Havre by steam relets are offering at 20s. per ton.

PIECE GOODS are, if anything, the turn better to-day, a fair demand prevailing for up-country, while there is also some speculative local buying in the bazaar. Prices are not quotably higher but are very firm.

COALS.—No fresh sales to arrive are reported, and prices are accordingly nominally unaltered, but the market is firm.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Noml. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	130
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	650
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,320	£25	£12-10	6 do	104

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co.	150	5,000	28,500	150 p.s.	800
Albert Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	125 do	915
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct	500
Apollo Press Co.	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.s.	575
Bellary	175	1,000	all	25	480
Berar Company (New)	155	500	all	60 p.s.	415
Indian Press Co.	1,000	350	all	14 do	70
Broach Cotton Co	400	250	all	10 do	50
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	50
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	50 do	450
Dhollera P. and G. Co.	500	300	all	15 do	150
East India Press Co.	352	1,000	all	100 do	840
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	1,250	50 do	900
French Press Co.	300	500	all	75 p.s.	450
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.	1,125	400	all	30 do	195
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	250 do	300
Sassoon's Press Co.	600	500	all	25 do	300
Scinde Press Co	400	850	750	60 do	415
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld.	100	1,000	925	125 do	1,100
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	1½ p.ct	500
Volkart's United Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	25 p.s.	500

* Per Share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p. s.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	50 p. s.	850
Alliance Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. s.	1,200
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	30,000	100	100	2 p. ct	60
Bhownuggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40 p.s.	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	35 p.s*	630
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	300	all	15 p.s*	35
Broach Mills	1,800	120	all	10 p.s*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co.	900	1,000	all	25 p.s*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.s*	600
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. s.	550
Dhurumsey Spinning	5,000	2,000	all	35 p.s*	290
Empress S. and W. Co.	700	500	all	..	400
Fleming S. and W. Co.	3,750	500	all	40 p.s*	nominal
Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.s*	730
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	20 p.s.	730
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	450
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.s*	590
Khandeish Spinning	750	1,000	all	50 p.s*	770
K. Muccojee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.s*	530
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	3[illegible]
Madras U. Spinning	425	1,000	all	50 p.s*	1,075
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co	40,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co.	1,200	500	all	25p.s*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	40p.s*	1,025
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.s*	840
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co.					5
of India	950	1,000	all	30 p. s.	675
Neriad S. and W. Co.	400	1,000	all	—	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.	600	2,000	all		do.
Nursey S. and W. Co.	2,500	400	all	10 p.s*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.s*	550
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	210
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.s.	600
Soonderdas Spinning	650	1,000	all	75 p.s.	500
Do. do. ½ Share	500	1,000	250	125 p.s.	200
Sholapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p. s.	700
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. s.	5

* Per Share for the half-year.

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	—	£20	218·3·0	5 p. ct	100
Do. New £20 Shares	..	—	£20	130·14·6	do	26
Ditto	..	—	£20	65·7·3	do	72
Ditto	..	—	£20	21·13·1	do	32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	—	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	—	£18	196·5·15	do	250

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 12th April 1879.
Open, 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	59,383	0	0
Merchandise	1,30,673	0	0
Telegraph	982	0	0
Other Receipts	1,000	0	0
Total Rs.	1,92,038	0	0

Corresponding week in March 1878.
Open 444 Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	46,686	0	0
Merchandise	1,00,881	0	0
Telegraph	603	0	0
Other Receipts	1,014	0	0
Total Rs.	1,49,184	0	0
Increase Rs.	42,854	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s.s. CLANDON, 1,286 tons, Captain G. Dinsdale, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE s.s. NEERA, 199 tons, Captain H. C. Blanks, sailed yesterday for Mauritius via Galle, with a general cargo.

THE ship EARL GRANVILLE, 956 tons, Captain D. Campbell, will sail to-day for Bramerhaven, with a general cargo.

THE HALL LINE s.s. BRANKSOME HALL, 1,347 tons Captain R. Collins, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo.

THE BARQUE SPARTON, 749 tons, Captain J. P. Crosby, will sail to-day for Amsterdam, with a cargo of 4,438 bales cotton, and 949 cwts. myrabolisms.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S s. s. BANGALORE, 1,309 tons, Captain R. F. Briscoe, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Aden and Suez, brought the following cargo:—154 cases beads, 16 bales twist, 323 packages piece goods, 10 cases glassware, 174 cases apples, 6 cases umbrellas, 3 cases cigars, 3 cases boots, 36 boxes silver, 11 packages colour and paint, 2 cases saffron, 6 boxes specie, 1 box pearls, 29 packages gum, 6 packages coffee, 1 package honey, and many packages merchandise.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO CO.'s s. s. MANILLA, 2,487 tons, Captain, G. Dodero, which arrived in harbour on the 15th inst. from Genoa, brought the following cargo:—120 kegs nails, 145 cases copper, 130 cases brass, 50 packages wine and spirits, 118 cases glassware, 149 packages steel, 440 casks beer, 3 casks earthenware, 191 packages papers, 500 cases brandy, 365 cases candles, 24 cases soap, 390 casks coal tar, 260 casks coal pitch, 490 packages oil, 34 packages colour andpaint, 142 casks spelter, 30 cases slate pencil, 2 packages piecegoods, 54 cases window glasses, 4 cases umbrellas, 45 bags sugar, and many packages of merchendise.

DEPARTURES.

April.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
16	H M S Jumna	Parsons	England.
	Branksome Hall (s)	Collin	Liverpool.
	Clandon (s)	Dinsdale	Liverpool.
	Neera (s)	Banks	Mauritius.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Ship Earl Granville, Campbell, to Bremerhaven.
Barque Sparton, Crossley, to Amsterdam.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Manilla, to Genoa.
Steamer Bangalore, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Propontis, to Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

April. ARRIVALS.
10 Busheer (s)............James............Sandoway, Apr 5.
Pemba (s)............Guy............Singapor, Mar 22.

DEPARTURES.

April 10—Steamers Sir John Lawrence, Reliance, and Enterprise.

ADEN.

ARRIVALS.

March. 5 Parkfield, ship, Anderson, from Cardiff.
28 St Clair of the Isles, ss, Lang, from Greenock.
29 Allum Gheer, ship, William, from Calcutta.
31 Compton, ss, Hogg, from Cardiff.
April 2 Solway, ss, Larkins, from Bussorah.
2 Cadiz, ss, Echetrie, from Liverpool.
3 Agnes, ss, Irvine, from Bassein.
3 Lombardy, ss, Hall, from London.
3 Medea, ss, Crillovich, from Trieste.
3 Monarch, ss, Stockdale, from Cardiff.
4 Himalaya, H M T, ship, White, from Hongkong.
4 Lorne, ss, McCulloch, from Saigon.
4 Escurial, ss, Adair, from Kurrachee.
4 Standard, ss, Lyon, from Bassein.
5 Legislator, ss, Turley, Bassein.
5 Irrawady, Gouvain, from Marseilles.
5 Kaiser i Hind, ss, Mathven, from Calcutta.
5 Marina, ss, Ramsey, from Kurrachee.
6 Burmese, ss, Luck, from Saigon.
6 Arab, H M ship, Dicken, from Muscala.
6 Hilda, ss, Grainger, from Glasgow
6 Cathay, ss, Dundas, from Bombay.
6 Cavalier, ss, Borwick, from Rangoon.
6 Tebe, ss, Zurich, from Bombay.
7 Red Star, ss, Roseberry, from Bombay.
7 Futhe Sultan, barque, Nacoda, from Calcutta.
7 Sarthe, F T ship, ———, from Toulon.

DEPARTURES.

April. 3 Solway, ss, Larkins, to Yambo.
3 Cadiz, ss, Echetrie, to Manilla.
3 Agnes, ss, Irvine, to Malta F O.
3 Lombardy, ss, Hall, to Bombay.
4 Parkfield, ship, Anderson, to Galle F O.
4 Allum Gheer, ship, William, to Jeddah.
4 Medea, ss, Crillovich, to Bombay.
4 Lorne, ss, McCulloch, to Gibraltar F O.
4 Escurial, ss, Adair, to Genoa.
5 Legislator, ss, Furley, to Liverpool.
5 Irrawady, ss, Gouvain, to Shanghai.
5 Kaiser-i-Hind, ss, Mathven, to London.
6 Standard, ss, Lyon, to Malta F O.
6 Marina, ss, Ramsey, to Havre.
6 Burmese, ss, Luck, to Port Said F O.
6 Cathay, ss, Dundas, to Venice.
6 Cavalier, ss, Berwick, to London.
7 Himalaya, H M T ship, White, to England.
7 Tebe, ss, Zurich, to Trieste.
7 Red Star, ss, Roseberry, to Havre.
7 Sarthe, F T ship, ———, to Saigon.
8 St Clair of the Isles, ss, Lang, to Singapore.
8 Hilda, ss, Grainger, to Sydney.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

Compton, ss, Hogg, from Cardiff.
Monarch, ss, Stockdale, from Cardiff.
Arab, H M ship, Dicken, from Muscala.
Futhe Sultan, Bark, Nacoda, from Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 16.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

India s—50 casks fire clay, The Agra Bank.
Clan Ronald s—140 casks beer, Bell Brandenburg and Co; 5 casks bleaching powder, Mahomedally Jamaldin; 100 boxes bar soap, Suruffally Hetoola.
Sidonian s—50 barrels resin, L Narsen and Co; 2 cases umbrellas Framjee Eduljee; 10 hogshea's earthenware, Jaffer Rahimtoola; 4 crates earthenware, Hajee Sewjee.

FROM LONDON.

Cathay s—1 case umbrellas, Framjee Eduljee.
Presnitz s—75 cases gin, Sorabjee Cowasjee Oomrigar.
Lombardy s—17 casks beer, Maneckjee Jamsetjee; 100 casks old tom, Pochajee Framjee and Co; 73 bales printing paper, Aldridge Salmon and Co.
Centurion s—75 cases geneva, D D Shah.
William Burkett s—60 casks beer, Sorabjee Cowasjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

India s—24 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clandon s—255 cwts myrabollums Khatow Mathoora; 76 bales cotton, Vulubdass Toolsidass.
Knight Companion—200 bales cotton, A Flascheck and Co.
Salisbury s—20 bales wool, Bhanjee Madhowjee; 35 bales wool, Motee Jetha; 160 bales wool, Ralli Brothers; 75 bales cotton waste, Dossa Laljee; 5 bales cotton, Thacursee Hurri; 400 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 63 bales cotton, Finlay Muir and Co; 40 bales wool, Dhunraj Amirmull.
Branksome Hall s—150 cwts myrabollams, Finlay Muir and Co; 345 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Premjee; 65 bales cotton waste, Goviddram Dwarkadass; 30 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 400 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.
Cella s—130 cwts coir yarn, Moolgee Jaitha and Co.
Eros s—50 tons old iron, Allybhoy Boga; 72 casks cocoanut oil, Moolgee Jaitha.
Shakespeare—357½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum.
Evesham Abbey—200 bales cotton, Wallace and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Contest—3 bales hides and 12½ cwts wax, Currimbhoy Hussonbhoy; 142½ cwts myrabollams, Jetha Purshotum; 215 cwts coir yarn, Bhanjee Purshotum and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Gunsfrau—75 cwts linseed, Gaddum and Co.
Hordon s—550 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Cumberland—350 cwts rapeseed and 241½ cwts coffee, Vinay and Co.
Elpis—50 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR FALMOUTH.

Hermione, 100 bales cotton, Knoop and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Medea s—200 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Sidonia s—50 bales cotton, Kunkler Singer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Bangalore s—27 casks cocoanut oil, P and O S N Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Canara s—300 bales cotton, C Rustomjee Sethna.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

BOMBAY, 15th April 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·852
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·9
Dew Point	74·0
Relative humidity of Air	·799
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0 8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.)	85·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·7
General Direction of Wind	NNE, NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	235.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 17.

[Before the Honorable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

FOR JUDGMENT.

248-78—Smith and F—The New Dhurrumsey Poonjabhoy S and W Company vs Joseph Abramovitz and another—Rimington H and C and in person.

For Consent Decree.

95-79—A F Turner—Manick M robs and another vs Purshotum Putlajee and others—Tyabjee and S.

LONG CAUSES.

772-77—Jefferson and P—Jewanjee Noorbhoy vs Cooverjee Lilladhur and others—Smith and F—For continuation of counsel's reply.

SHORT CAUSES.

183-79—Pestonjee K—Dossabhoy Bezunjee vs Cooverbai—Craigie L and O—To be mentioned.

234-79—Mirza H Khan—Heera Morar vs Hajee Soolaman Hajee Abdool, &c.—Crawford and B—Part heard.

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act. X of 1877.

In person—Gowroobai vs Dewjee Sewa Thackoor and others.

LONG CAUSES.

587-78—In person (a pauper)—Luxmibai alias Sonabai vs Sudanund Luxmonjee and others—Venayekrao H and In person—Part heard.

79-78—Ardeshir and H—Nuthoo Doongersey and another vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L—Settled.

640-78—J C Cama—Syed Ahmed Mustafa, &c., vs Shaik Ally Bin Hoosein—Khanderao M.

400-78—Lynch and T—Radhakesson Khooshaldass and others vs The G I P R Company—Hearn, C and L.

250-78—Hearn C and L—Nusserwanjee Ardesir Wadia vs Dawood Bowla—Crawford and B.

564-78—Bhaishunker N—N Dewsey Anund vs Gunsey Kesowjee and others—H Bicknell.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 15.

Straham, Captain, R E, from furlough, from England.
Triphook, Surg, on sick leave, from Bareilly.
Burnett, Lieut, 31st Regt, to join, from Jellalabad.
Iredell, Lieut Col, 16th Bombay N I, from leave, from England.
Carruthers, Captain, 16th Bombay N I, on leave, from Malligaum.
Backham, Lieut, 28th Regt, on duty, from Aden.

APRIL 16.

Mealy, Lieut, 3rd P Infantry, on leave, from Dera Ismael Khan.
Spring, Major, R A, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 16.

Henderson, Col, 24th Bombay N I, to rejoin, to Mehidpoor.
Burgess, Major, R A, on leave, to England.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(Gazette of India, April 12.)

Simla, 8th April 1879.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble E C Morgan of his seat as an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor General for making Laws and Regulations.

The services of Lieut Leigh and Lieut Egerton, Bengal Staff Corps, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the Punjab for employment as Assistant Commissioners.

Captain A H Macintire, Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade.

Captain M F Coussmaker, Assistant Superintendent in the Mysore Revenue Survey, is promoted from the 2nd to the 1st Grade.

Mr Edwards, Political Assistant, 2nd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant, 1st Class, vice Captain Robertson, on special duty at Jhallawar.

Lieut Ravenshaw, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, is appointed to officiate as Political Assistant 2nd Class, vice Mr Edwards, and is posted to Nasirabad as Cantonment Magistrate, vice Captain Wyllie.

Captain Wyllie, Officiating Political Assistant, 3rd Class, and Cantonment Magistrate, Nasirabad, is posted to Beawar, vice Captain Lassalle, who has obtained an extension of furlough.

Colonel Gordon CSI, Officiating 1st Assistant Adjutant General Army Head Quarters, has been placed temporarily on special political duty under the Foreign Department, with General Roberts' column.

Lieut Fairbrother, Officiating Wing Officer, 38th N I, is appointed temporarily to the Mhairwarra Battalion.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 11th April 1879.

The following promotions are made:—Lieut Col (Brevet Colonel) P G Scott to be Colonel, with Colonel's allowance. Major W S A Lockhart to be Lieut Col.

Colonel Massy, half-pay, 5th Lancers, to the Brigade Staff, with the rank of Brigadier-General, in succession to Major-General Biddulph, R A, whose tour of service has expired.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut Pyecroft, 1-25th Foot, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry. Lieut Ternan, 51st Foot, Officiating Wing Officer, 7th N I.

The undermentioned officer having completed 20 years' service is promoted to the rank of Major:—Captain (Brevet Major) N F Parker, General List, Infantry.

Surgeon C L Swaine, Officiating in Medical charge, 4th Infantry, to the Medical charge, 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, vice Surgeon A Adams. Surgeon S Borah, Officiating in Medical charge, 2nd Infantry, to the Officiating Medical charge, 4th Infantry, vice Surgeon C L Swaine.

The undermentioned officers are granted furlough out of India, with the necessary subsidiary leave:—

Major-General C L Showers, Bengal Staff Corps, private affairs, for 6 months.

Captain Jamieson, Bengal Staff Corps, Assistant Superintendent of Reserve Remount Depot, Hapur, for two years, one year and five days.

Lieut Buckland, Bengal Staff Corps, Sub-Assistant Commissary General, 3rd Class, medical certificate, for one year.

Surgeon G S A Ranking, medical certificate, for eight months.

Surgeon N J Halpin, medical certificate, for two years.

Honorary Lieut and Depy Assistant Commissary G Richards, Sub-Engineer, N-W provinces and Oudh, medical certificate, for one year.

Honorary Surgeon R D Logg, medical certificate, for two years.

Conductor T Hunt, Assistant Overseer, Ordnance Department, medical certificate, for one year.

Conductor W Fuller, Ordnance Department, is transferred to the pension establishment, on an invalid pension of Rs. 100 per mensem.

The services of Surgeon W A C Roe, Medical Officer, 21st Native Infantry, are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

The services of Surgeon H Whitwell are replaced at the disposal of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Simla, 5th April 1879.

Mr J Lloyd, Store-keeper, is transferred from the North-Eastern to the Central System of State Railways.

The services of Lieut Jennings, R E, Assistant Engineer, Indus Valley State Railway, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department.

Mr E Marval, Pay Master, Central System of State Railways, has been granted leave for six months on medical certificate in extension of leave granted to him.

The services of the following officers attached to the Military Works Branch are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on field service:—

Major Judge, R E, Executive Engineer.

Captain G D'A Jackson, General List, Cavalry, Executive Engineer.

Lieut Thurburn, R E, Assistant Engineer.

Lieut Campbell, R E, Assistant Engineer.

The services of Lieut B Scott, R E, Assistant Engineer, Punjab Northern State Railway, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Department for employment on field service.

Captain H Cole, R E, Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, Military Works Branch, is promoted to the 2nd grade.

The President in Council is pleased to make the following promotions in the Engineer Establishment attached to the Military Works Branch:

Captain J T Wright, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade, and Executive Engineer, 3rd Grade, temporary rank, to Executive Engineer, 4th Grade.

Lieut E H Cameron, R E, Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade temporary rank, to Assistant Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr B Ffinch, Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr L Gabler, Superintendent, is appointed to officiate as Deputy Director, Persian Gulf Telegraph, during the absence of Mr Ffinch.

The following permanent promotions are made in the Telegraph Department:—

Mr J H Lane, Superintendent, and Officiating Director of Traffic, to be Director of Traffic.

Major J Eckford, R E, Superintendent, and Officiating Superintendent, 1st Grade, to be Superintendent, 1st Grade.

Mr R B Flindell, Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to be Superintendent, 2nd Grade.

Mr T C Hill, Assistant Superintendent, 1st Grade, and Officiating Superintendent, 3rd Grade, to be Superintendent, 3rd Grade.

Mr J H Burns, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, has been granted furlough for eighteen months.

Mr Scott, Executive Engineer, Southern Section, Western Rajputana State Railway, is granted special leave for six months.

Lieut Col J G Lindsay, R E, Engineer-in-Chief, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' privilege leave.

Mr W B Carter, Executive Engineer, and Superintendent of Works, is appointed to officiate as Engineer-in-Chief of the Northern Bengal State Railway during the absence of Lieut-Colonel J G Lindsay.

Mr J Stewart, Office of Examiner of Accounts, is granted three months' privilege leave.

ORDER OF MERIT.

Ressaidar Salim Khan, of the 1st Punjab Cavalry, is admitted to the second class of the Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in attacking an Afghan fanatic single handed at Camp Kandahar on the 6th February 1879.

ORDERS BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Adjutant General's Office, Simla, April 10.

The C-in-C in India is pleased to make the following promotion and appointments:—

25th Foot—Sub-Lieut E C Cox, a probationer for the Bombay Staff Corps, to be Lieutenant.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut Col McNair, Squadron Commander, to be 2nd in Command, vice Yorke, appointed Commandant 19th Bengal Lancers. Captain Green, Squadron Commander, to move up in grade succession, vice McNair. Captain Broome, General List, Infantry, to be Squadron Commander, vice Green.

19th Bengal Lancers—Col Yorke, 2nd in Command 12th Bengal Cavalry, to be Commandant, vice Fane, retired.

2nd N I—Lieut Monypenny, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Adjutant, vice Captain Channer, vacated on promotion. Lieut Peile, Wing Officer, to be Quartermaster, vice Monypenny.

11th N I—Captain Stead, Wing Officer and Quartermaster, to be Wing Commander, vice Bushby, deceased.

14th N I—Captain Cook, Wing Officer, to be Wing Commander, vice Maclean. Lieut Radcliffe, from the 4th N I to be Wing Officer, vice Cook.

Lieut Col Bartleman, Bengal Infantry, is re-posted to Cawnpore for general duty, his services being no longer required with the Kandahar Column.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—

Colonel A G Forsyth, (Staff Corps, Assistant Adjutant General, Allahabad Division,) to Naini Tal, from 15th April to 15th October, on medical certificate.

1-14th Foot—Major LeMesurier, to England, to appear before a medical board.

1-17th Foot—Lieut Stuart, (Officiating Squadron Officer on probation 2nd Punjab Cavalry, on field service,) to Bombay, for six months to study the native languages.

40th Foot—Captain Brook, to England, for three months, on very urgent private affairs.

70th Foot—Captain Hornby to appear before a medical board.

Paymaster (Honorary Captain,) F Piper, 63rd Foot, to Kasault for six months, on medical certificate.

Sub-Inspector of Army Schools S Purdon, to England, to appear before a medical board.

Surgeon B W Wellings, (attached to depot 70th Foot,) to England, to appear before a medical board.

NOTICE.

ON the occasion of the RECEPTION of NATIVE GENTLEMEN at GOVERNMENT HOUSE on THURSDAY EVENING, 17th April, the Carriages of Gentlemen having the Private Entrée will set down at the house occupied by His Excellency the Governor.

By Order of His Excellency,

E. S. RIVETT CARNAC, Major,
Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

Military Secretary's Office, Malabar Point, 15th April 1879.

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The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.
The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.
The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.
The Salt Act, 1877.
The Stamp Act, 1879.
The Indian Ports Act, 1875.
The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.
The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.
The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879.

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

BATCHELLOR—NICHOLLS—April 15th, at Christ's Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Reynell, William Batchellor, P. W. D., Holkar (State) Railway, Mhow, to Annie, second daughter of J. Nicholls, Esq., Neemuch (State) Railway, Barnagur.

DEATHS.

ALLBLESS-MODY—April 16th, at 8 p. m., at her father's residence, Tardeo, Aeemaye, daughter-in-law of Mr. Dhunjeebhoy Eduljee Allbless, and daughter of Mr. Ardasir Nusserwanjee Mody, aged 18 years, deeply regretted. Her last remains will be conveyed to the Tower of Silence this (Thursday) morning at 8 o'clock.

GILL—April 10th, at Bhusawul, Major Robert Gill, of Ajanta.

WILSON—April 15th, at Khandalla, Robert Spencer Wilson, aged 25 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CAIRNS—April 12th, at Madras, the wife of Staff Sergeant J. A. Cairns, of a son.

HEBBERT—April 11th, at Glencoe House, Ootacamund, the wife of F. H. Hebbert, Esq., of a daughter.

LASH—April 12th, at Palamcottah, the wife of the Rev. A. H. Lash, C.M.S., of a daughter.

RIDDETT—April 6th, at the Wesleyan Mission House, Hassan, Province of Mysore, the wife of Rev. A. P. Riddett, of a son.

RATTIGAN—April 11th, at Lahore, the wife of W. H. Rattigan, of a son.

PRINCE—April 10th, at Lucknow, the wife of H. Prince, Esq., M.I.C.E., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ROBINSON—WOOLNER—April 7th, at Trinity Church, Sialkot, by the Rev. Stamper, Henry E Robinson, to Eliza Margaret Woolner.

TAPP—PAYNE—April 7th, at Christ Church, Madras, by the Rev. W. Johnson, Mr. Henry Tapp, of Calcutta, to Mary Elizabeth, elder daughter of the late Mr. E W Payne, of High Wycombe, Bucks, England.

DEATHS.

BARKER—April 8th, at Borra, Lottus Arnold, the son of Dr. B. A. and Mrs. Barker, aged 9 months.

CHISHOLM—April 11th, at Calcutta, Mrs. Caroline Chisholm, relict of George Chisholm, Esq, aged 68 years.

FINLAYSON—April 9th, at Mercara, Mr. J. W. Finlayson, Mercara, Coorg, in the 54th year of his age.

ROSS—April 10th, at Pennakoda, Robert Forbes, second son of Henry Thomas and Ellen May Ross, aged 1 year, 10 months, and 20 days.

WISEMAN—April 2nd, Lieutenant Nicholas C Wiseman, 1st Batalion, 17th Regiment, killed in action at Lungai, Afghanistan.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, APRIL 17, 1879.

IS Indian society morally worse than any other society of Englishmen and Englishwomen on the face of the earth? To credit the "society journals" at home, there is a depth lower than their own, and that bottomless pit they describe is—India. In a notice of Lord Chelmsford the other day, that smart paper, *Vanity Fair*, speaks of the ex-Adjutant General of India as "shielding his wife from the deteriorating influences of Indian society"; an observation which would not count perhaps for much, if only *Vanity Fair* and its readers believed in the deteriorating influences aforesaid. But the belief is universal. Englishmen, Frenchmen, Germans, Italians, and all the rest of them have this one idea, that Indian society is very bad, though perhaps not one man in a thousand ever stops to inquire the reasons, if any, of its wickedness. It is sufficient for them that India has a notoriety for scandals, for grass widows, and for gay old governors and lively generals. A place containing such denizens as these must be naturally bad, and its society quite too awfully wicked. Now, it would be vain to assert that Indian society is any better than society in London or Melbourne, or anywhere else. It is enough to contend that it is no worse. And if it is shown that men and women in India are no more idle and frivolous than men and women at home, the biggest of those pegs on which the calumniators hang their charges must break down. It is because Indian ladies have nothing to do, no occupation for their minds; and because, Indian gentlemen are, most of them, as idle as the ladies that all the scandals arise; at least so say the moralists of other countries. But compare the life of the average Englishwoman in India with that of her sister at home, and it will be found that there is very little difference in the extent of their pleasures or their cares. The Anglo-Indian has less to do with the poor Sunday schools and the shops, but she has more to do with her children; the Indian climate *practically* throwing all the duties of nursemaid on the mother. In India, a lady cannot send her children out all day while she amuses herself at home or abroad. The work of shopping, and of receiving visitors may be less in India, but the work of looking after both children and servants is very much greater. That there are idle men, and idle women in all societies, and dissipated men and women, too, is a matter of course; but it appears rough upon India that she should be credited with a monopoly of this undesirable ware; the more so, that society in those latitudes has to suffer under many disadvantages of climate and of distance from the great centres of intellectual thought.

It is commonly said that Indian ladies are "devoted to pleasure," but this is an exaggeration due to the apparent enthusiasm with which Indians speak of a ball, or a race, or anything calculated to relieve the dull monotony of station life. Really, this very ardour for entertainment is the best proof of the dull drudgery of Indian life. But those of our critics who perhaps go to half a dozen London parties in the twenty-four hours, and who are consequently fagged and jaded in the pursuit of pleasure, perceive in an Anglo-Indian's exceptional gaiety a taste for dissipation they themselves can only envy; and so the one ball of the Indian dame is counted unto her as more unrighteous than the three hundred and odd of the London lady of fashion. Pleasure or dissipation of any kind is more eagelry appreciated in India than at home. There can be no doubt about that, but it may be safely said that the pleasures of Indian society are no more of a nature to exercise a deteriorating influence than are the pleasure of any other society on the globe. The deteriorating influences of Indian society are, in fact, by no means exceptional. They are similar in all respects to those of kindred societies elsewhere, and if *Vanity Fair* were to retort "why, "then, the scandals?" the natural reply would be, "because those scandals are so widely circu-"lated." A case of feminine frailty never escapes notice if it occurs in India. That favourite stock character of the English newspapers, "an "Indian officer," also can never fall into any mischance without his errors or misfortunes being heralded to the four quarters of the globe. Can any one, in consideration of the publicity thrown upon Indian society and its doings, ask then, how it is that England enjoys an apparent immunity in the matter of these same "deteriorating influences"? If a similar critical light was thrown upon London society it would escape no better. But we forget; this light is actually thrown by the society journals, and an ugly state of foulness it apparently reveals.

There is only one charge of a special character against Indian society which can be substantiated, more to the misfortune of the society in question, than to its fault. We allude to the unhappy relations of couples separated by five thousand miles of salt water and commonly ridiculed as grass widowers and grass widows. A woman who is living without her husband is certain to be keenly criticised by an English, or, indeed, by any audience. And, in a lesser measure, this criticism is directed upon the man who lives without his wife. It would be an interesting, though doubtless a laborious task, to discover how many virtuous women and honourable men have been spoken of in societies less deteriorative than Indian, as people of no character at all. Unless a grass widow satisfies English provincial society by becoming a widow outright, she can scarcely hope to avoid imputations on her character of one kind or another. That the separations of husband and wife incident upon life in India are not always borne well, the records of the Divorce Court amply show; but the grass widow, like all stock characters, is exaggerated for ill, and it may be questioned if she is any more exposed to temptation, or if her acts are any more indiscreet as a rule than the woman whose husband is in the city all day.

Some of our readers may perhaps think that undue weight is here attached to the stigma discussed. But the members of what is called Indian society all suffer more or less, directly or indirectly, for the bad reputation of the whole. It would be easy to quote many individual cases when men and women have undergone annoyance or even positive loss from this unlucky reputation of the society of which they are, a part of their lives, members. Nor is it likely that the inconvenience thus caused will ever be removed by Indian society exhibiting indifference to what is said about it. This may be the dignified course to adopt, but it is not the effective one. If no one denies the imputations that the *World*, *Vanity Fair*, the *Whitehall Review*, and other society journals are so fond of throwing on Indian society, the assumption is that they are true, and every man or woman returning from India to England will experience the disagreeable sensations of being known as a member of a society whose influences are of a "deteriorating character." *Vanity Fair* is to be congratulated upon the comprehensiveness of this term. Fagin's society of juvenile thieves could be embraced by the expression, and it implies an education up to any kind of intemperance or villainy, and is a sore reproach to Englishmen and Englishwomen in India. Nor is it any consolation to know from such papers as *Vanity Fair* that London society is also in a bad way. It is no gratification to Anglo-Indians to hear that the relatives they have left at home are misbehaving themselves, although, we must hope, that in this matter also the journals in question are painting a darker picture than the circumstances of the case warrant.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to us as follows:—"Why are the railways and railway stations in India left as undefended as they are? There is hardly an important public road in Ireland that is not provided with far more points of defence than most of our important Indian trunk lines can boast of at present. If the time ever comes when, as Sir Richard Temple says, 'the fire will be out upon our own hills,' the want of points along our main lines where the Europeans living close by and those dwelling in the small stations in the vicinity could collect for defence will most assuredly be very severely felt. Now, at all important railway stations there are always certain works connected with the supply of water to locomotives which, from their very nature, must be built massively and be costly structures, and which also, by a little careful designing in the first instance, might be most admirably adapted to serve on an emergency as small fortresses. Not exactly as Gibraltars but as posts, where a score or two of Europeans well armed, might hold their own and keep off such foes as would be likely to come against them for weeks and months if necessary. Water tanks twenty or thirty feet square inside and five feet deep built either of masonry or of strong iron plates are not uncommon at many of our railway stations. These tanks are raised some 20 or 25 feet above the rail, upon what are termed tank houses built of strong masonry or of iron staging. Wells with pumps and machinery for raising water to the tops are frequently (and should always) be found in close proximity to these tank houses. Therefore, it would add only slightly to the first cost of such buildings, if the well and pump were always enclosed inside of their strong walls or were connected with them on some fixed plan. Then, if the buildings were made somewhat thicker and higher than is now the case, and liberally loop-holed for rifles or even adapted to small guns—say, for instance, a "Steel "Pen" or two—we have at once strong high towers which nothing but heavy artillery could affect. And with the wells and pumping appliances at hand, the tanks on top could always be kept dried or filled as required, while by raising the walls of the tanks themselves a few inches and strengthening the iron plates we would obtain an additional commodious and most commanding position for marksmen or small artillery. Loop-holes could easily be driven so as not to interfere in the least with the water carrying powers of the tanks at other times, and the defenders inside would be safe unless exposed to shells. Such a building might, with the utmost ease, be made so as to provide shelter, storage, and accommodation for fifty men or so with food and ammunition for several weeks. The subsidiary railway sidings, too, which in all large stations have to be provided as 'lie byes' for empty waggons and so forth, might in many cases be laid out (without in the least interfering with the traffic) so as to act as outer lines of defences to these water towers, and might also be provided with a bullet proof waggon or two and with some little adaptation of earthworks together forming fortified posts which would prove so many Arrahs or Rorke's Drifts in case of need.

"The complete command of water at all times which strongholds such as are here alluded to would enjoy would be one incalculable advantage in their favour, while in most cases cattle for food could also be accommodated inside. Something like what is above rather fainty outlined would not add materially to the first cost of construction of these buildings, and they could be utilised at all times as dwelling places for the railway employés, the additional height and strength of the walls adding immensely to the comfort and health of the inmates. To adapt, now, the existing masonry tank houses at stations along our railway lines to purposes of defence would no doubt cost some money, but certainly not any very serious amount—at least nothing that would not be outweighed by the advantages they would offer if the time should ever come when they were needed. Meanwhile, at all stations yet to be built on our State railways, or at stations where, as so often happens, the exigencies of traffic call for complete alterations, provisions for a fort into which the Europeans in the vicinity might gather for defence should not be lost sight of any longer. There are many railway stations, the holding of which might be all-important for our communications, but without towers of strength of some description at them, it is hard to see how they could be rendered safe without their being occupied by large masses of troops. I believe our railways in Bombay can now furnish thirteen companies of efficient riflemen, and the sooner they turn their attention to working artillery the better. It is a work that would come easy to many of them, and with defensive towers at the stations and bold hearts inside trained to use the 'rifle,' our position in India would, I submit, be immensely strengthened."

We believe that several of the stations along the Madras Railway as well as some of those on the Punjab lines have been so built that they may at short notice be easily adapted to the purposes of defence should ever occasion unfortunately arise. Still we agree most thoroughly with our correspondent in thinking that precautionary measures of the kind to which he alludes ought to be much more common in India than is the case at present. The possibility is not so very remote, that some day, the small isolated parties of Europeans that are scattered throughout the length and breadth of this land, may find themselves in dire need of strong places of refuge, such as our correspondent would wish to see established. Without, in any way, taking up the *rôle* of alarmists—for we believe that never was British rule more firmly established in this country than is the case at present—still, it would be unwise to ignore the feeling that is everywhere so general, that there are influences at work underneath the surface which may any day stir up trouble, and perhaps rebellion, in our midst. All is politically quiet at present and fortunately is likely to remain so for many years to come, but none the less is it true that there are portions of this country where danger is not absent. There are districts containing small communities of Europeans, far removed from the influence of the garrison cantonments that dot the land, where suddenly and without warning our unprotected countrymen might find themselves put in peril for their lives. Continued famine such as now prevails in more or less degree throughout the whole of India, the trouble and distress of times like the present always carry with them dangers of the kind we are alluding to. In such circumstances men forget their reason, and the hungry mob may at any time be worked on by the instigations of the discontented to plunge into murder, riot, and plunder. For these reasons, therefore, irrespective of the military advantages that would accrue from the possession of a chain of defensive posts extending across the country from one end to the other, we think that Government would be wise in more thoroughly adopting the plan which we know is not new of adapting, such buildings as railway stations, *kacheris*, &c., to the purposes of defence. The value of rallying point such as these would be was fully demonstrated during the Mutiny, and the necessity of providing them was then fully recognised. But, like most other lessons which English Governments learn in time of adversity, this one has now apparently been forgotten, and will not probably be acted on until some catastrophe again occurs.

Our correspondent suggests that small cannon like the admirable little mountain guns now doing such good service in Afghanistan might with advantage be provided at the more important points along our railway systems. And further, that our Railway Volunteers would do well by turning their attention to learning the work of artillery. We believe, that on the suggestion of the Governor of Bombay the Volunteers of this city have commenced to acquire the rudiments of big-gun drill. But it seems to us that both the local regiment and their brethren of the railway corps would perhaps be better bestowing their time in learning the mysteries of the Gattling gun. That well-known weapon would simply be invaluable in time of adversity in India, and for the preservation of order in large centres of population like Bombay, should always be available. Every ship of war is now provided with one or two Gattlings, the men being trained to drag them about and to work them on shore. We submit, that to attach three or four of these formidable implements of war to every volunteer battalion in the country would be to enhance their value and fighting power to no small degree; and, as our correspondent suggests, it would be highly advisable to have one or two always ready at the more important of the inland railway stations.

ENGLISH COMMERCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MARCH 28.

I AM sorry to have to report a revival of the uneasy feeling in financial matters which had been thought to have subsided for the time. It began with renewed rumours about an East Indian house which has been the victim of this kind of talk for months past, and then it gradually extended to more important firms and institutions, culminating on Saturday in a story about a Bank which I believe to be utterly ridiculous and to be begotten of mere love of the marvellous at a period of unusual depression. The story will not receive its full quietus until next week, but meanwhile it has been aided by the figures of the share list and by the silly gossip circulated out of doors. The plain truth is, that we are all at present suffering from a species of *malaise* which predisposes every one to take a gloomy view of things, and on such a frame of mind reports, which at another time would be despised, tell with more effect than usual. In the electric state of the atmosphere trouble soon arises. Your readers may remember the silly "scare" early in January in connection with the London and County Bank, and what happened then may easily recur. Fortunately for the institution which I have now in my mind, there is no possibility of a run upon it in the ordinary sense of the word, as it is not a London Bank, and does not pay over the counter large sums withdrawable on demand. We may have failures, but at present I do not believe any of serious consequence are to be feared, and that any banking crash will happen I absolutely refuse to credit. Oddly enough one reason of the gloomy talk now is connected with changes in the field of journalism. Within the last two months the *Pall Mall Gazette* has taken to publishing financial notes on topics of the day which are written, I understand, by a Mr. Lloyd, who used to be one of the leader staff of the *Standard*, but who is new to the City, if not altogether new to financial subjects. Lately, too, a respectable morning journal has changed its City editor, and the new man is comparatively strange to his work, although sufficiently at home in ordinary trade subjects. Both gentlemen, without any special desire to be sensational, are strongly impressed with the talk around them which comes upon them as an altogether novel sensation. The *Pall Mall* had a very stimulating paragraph a few days ago on the rumours current in the City, treating them as really worth notice, which they certainly were not, and it was immediately after this that the idle gossip which had almost died out acquired a new lease of life. Then the other journal followed with an ominous warning on Monday, and people began to think there was really something in it all. It is true enough that things are bad, and there is no symptom yet of improvement, particularly in the Indian trade, but I am quite sure that none of the more sinister forbodings which have been current are justified.

The only distinctly unpleasant announcement which has been made falls far short of disaster, and can hardly be called worse than temporary reverse. I refer to the official notification from the directors of the Oriental Bank, that at the forthcoming meeting they will not be able to declare a dividend, as the losses incurred by the Bank, together with the depreciation of securities, have not only swept away their profits, but "nearly all" their reserve fund. The notice contains the usual hopeful formula that the directors trust the depreciation will be "only temporary," and probably they are quite justified in this. But, as a matter of course, in the present mood of the public to which I have alluded, the very worst interpretation is put on the language used, and the directors may expect a rough time of it at the meeting on the 17th proximo. The losses spoken of are spread over a very wide surface. I am that told about £80,000 of bad debts have been made at Melbourne, £50,000 at the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest in India and China. Altogether the losses must have amounted to between £400,000 and £500,000, for the reserve and undivided balance were together £340,000, and the interim dividend has only been 5 per cent. I have no doubt something will be recovered, perhaps a good deal, and it is not likely that on the eve of a meeting the directors would keep anything back or underestimate the losses they know may be realised.

Among these nominal losses are of course the City of Glasgow Bank's acceptances, but there is no reason to think that they will make any serious inroad on the Oriental Bank's profits. If they do not soon yield 20s. in the pound they will in the long run, unless a composition be accepted. The state of the City of Glasgow Bank's affairs does not, however, improve on acquaintance. It seems that lately some influential shareholders asked the liquidators to institute a fresh investigation into the position of the estate, and let them know whether it had improved or deteriorated. They replied that they could not spare time for this purpose, but that they would allow any skilled accountants whom the shareholders might select to make the examination. Thereupon the shareholders deputed Mr. Wyllie Guild, who is one of the North British Railway auditors, and another expert, to investigate the position. These gentlemen have done so, and now report that the City of Glasgow Bank's estate is a million sterling worse than it was called in the report of the investigating accountants drawn up immediately after the failure; that is, the deficiency is six millions instead of five. This fact makes it all the more certain that the next call will be a heavy one, say £3,000 per share, but leaves it in some doubt whether that will suffice to cover all the claims. Hence the eagerness of those shareholders who are wealthy to see whether a composition can be arranged. Much will depend on the decision of the House of Lords as to the trustees' cases which are now being argued. If, as is generally supposed, the verdict is against the trustees, and their liability is established, the area of contributories will of course be enlarged, as some of the trustees are men of wealth, and the burden on the shareholders will be proportionately reduced. A plea for a composition would then have less chance of being listened to. At present the liquidators have a hard enough time of it in compounding with shareholders and the trustees whose liability is clear but whose means are doubtful. Among the list of the latter figures the young Earl of Eglinton, who, it was first assumed, would be utterly ruined by his association with the Bank. His Lordship is trustee for only £1,450 of stock in company with four others, and therefore does not seem at first sight likely to be ruined, as his income is some £60,000 a year. I am told, however, that he has arranged with the liquidators to hand over to them for a certain period his entire income, receiving just £3,000 a year meanwhile for his expenses. This is only an illustration of the difficulties they have to encounter, for of course it is much worse with men of inferior means. The shareholders on their side are diligently working the "composition" appeal without waiting for the judgment of the House of Lords in the case of the trustees. The deputation which was in London a few days ago, sounding the principal creditors here, such as the London and Westminster Bank, the Alliance, the National Discount Company and Brightwen's, met with no encouragement in their request that less than 20s. in the pound should be accepted. The creditors do not want to be thought inhuman, but they also see no reason to be precipitate, since the very first essential point, the number and value of contributories, is not yet settled, and they are not in a hurry for payment in full. This last point is constantly misunderstood. The advocates of a compromise say that to enforce immediate payment will cause terrible distress, and then, they add, better take 15s. or 17s. 6d. in the pound soon than 20s. later on. But nobody looks for prompt payment in full; the English creditors are too well accustomed to the tedious process of liquidation to lose any hopes of that kind. The deputation in question were civilly received; that is, they were not shown to the door, but mistaking the import of this courtesy, they went back to Scotland and gave a very favourable report, on the strength of which it seems to be expected that the Scotch banks will set the example to the other creditors of willingness to accept a composition. Negociations are now going on for that purpose, in which, I understand, Sir James Fergusson, of Kilkerran, is taking a prominent part, and it is given out that some of the most influential bank managers are in favour of something less than complete satisfaction. It is also said that a plan will shorty be submitted by which relief may be given to all classes of shareholders, including the poorest, but I have little doubt this will end like the lottery and all the other schemes—in nothing.

Silver and the Indian exchanges have had a brisk rise this week, and the price of bars is now 50⅛d. The primary cause of this was the stronger demand for Council Bills on Wednesday, which was due, I suppose, to the desire of the Indian banks, after the announcement made by the Oriental, to remit more money to their agencies, especially in view of the rising tendency of money in India. The persistent rumours of a new Indian loan here helped the upward movement. The Bills were all taken at nearly 1s. 7¾d., an advance of fully ⅛d. on the previous week, and notwithstanding this favourable result, the Secretary of State announces that the amount to be drawn for next week will not be more than the last—that is, 25 lakhs (£250,000). It is fully expected that all these will be readily taken, and in anticipation of this silver will in all probability have a further rise in value. As it is now officially notified that a loan will be brought out here, we shall have the exchange running up again.

With respect to the broad subject of Indian finance I am bound to report that there now exists among leading business men and authorities on monetary problems a much stronger conviction of its serious importance, and of the need of dealing with it thoroughly and comprehensively than was ever witnessed before. I might mention the name of one man, member of the first mercantile and capitalist firm in the world, who spoke to me most gravely about it one day this week. He declares it to be the question of the hour, and that if handled properly the public will be sure to take an interest in it. His own ideas on the subject I will mention as affording a curious illustration of the view which a shrewd business man of large intelligence and long accustomed to the finances of almost every other country takes under the influence of first and fresh impressions. Probably his suggestions will appear very crude to people on your side, but I am quite sure that if he advocates them publicly they will win many adherents here, simply on his authority. First of all, he would have England guarantee the entire Indian debt, which would save at least three millions sterling a year. Next, he would repeal Cardwell's short service Act, which, he believes, would save two or three millions more. Further, the military expenditure should be cut down, and lastly the expenditure on public works. But after all this has been done, he would in some way bind the Indian Government so as to prevent it indulging in its favourite luxury of little wars. He believes that a series of changes, of which these are the principal, would be required to make an end for good, of all of the chronic financial crisis in India, and that no partial tinkering will have much effect. On my objecting, as regards the first of his nostrums, that an Indian stockholder would not exchange his 5 per cent. or 4 for only 3, knowing as he does that in the last resort England would not let India become bankrupt, he replied that they would all convert their stocks if the inducements were sufficiently tempting. This, of course, is only another way of saying that they would require a bonus in cash or consols, which would add to the cost of the operation. This is one example of the difficulties which Sir —— does not deny. The entire subject bristles with difficulties, and should, he thinks, be well thrashed out in discussion.

One bit of news I hear this afternoon is, that the Government is likely to fall back on that invariable refuge of man without a definite policy, the appointment of a Royal Commission to take evidence on Indian finance here and in India, principally of course the latter. I quite expect that whatever plan is adopted will be keenly criticised, for the tone of the speeches made by Mr. Goschen, Mr. Fawcett, and others last night shows anything but a disposition to judge the Government charitably.

The cable to the Cape of Good Hope is now as good as settled in the hands of the Telegraph Construction and Eastern Telegraph Companies, and it will be laid from Port Natal to Mozambique, and thence to Aden. As sufficient cable is now on board two steamers to supply nearly half the route operations will commence at once, and it is hoped the entire line will be completed by the end of the year.

The export of cotton goods from the United States continues to increase rapidly. From January 1st to March 13th this year the shipments from New York and Boston were greatly in excess of any year since 1870, the total being 27,559 packages, compared with 16,446 in the corresponding period of 1878, and 15,681 in 1877. Previous to that year they dwindle down until we reach 1870 when the export was only 4,155 packages. The shipments during the week ending March 18th amounted to 1,731 packages, of which 842 were to London and 294 to Liverpool, that is, two-thirds of the whole. The rest were chiefly to south and central America and the West Indies. The P. and O. steamer took £89,000 for Bombay yesterday.

DEATH OF MR. WILSON.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

KHANDALLA, APRIL 15.

I am sorry to say that poor Mr. Robert Wilson, about whom I wrote yesterday, died at 6-30 this morning from the injuries sustained by the fall. The fracture of the skull no doubt was the principal cause of death. It is fortunate that Dr. Kelsall and the soldiers were here, or the young man now departed could not have received the care and attention which have been bestowed on him. He was brought up from the ravine at 4 p. m. yesterday, and too much praise cannot be given to the soldiers who did this work under the kind supervision of Dr. Kelsall. Indeed, if it had not been for the exertions of this gentleman and the soldiers the poor young man might have been in the ravine all night, for the natives, I am certain, could not have got him out, though they are more used to the hills. The work was all the more important because it was necessary to exercise the greatest care in moving the young man owing to the low state he was in. All the Europeans worked with a will and at some risk to their own lives, for it was not possible to go down the ravine without feeling that it was at the risk of one's own life. It is in time of peril that we see how useful our soldiers are. The young man, after he was brought up, was immediately conveyed by them to the military hospital, but notwithstanding all the efforts of the Doctor, he succumbed this morning to the effects of the fall. I fear it will never be known exactly what caused the fall, whether it was a stone, the tripping of a boot, or the slippery grass. It appears that it was the intention of Wright and Wilson to go to the bottom of the ravine by the paths, and each took a different path. Mr. Wright did not see his friend fall until he was about half the way down. The former is very much affected by the accident. Wilson's remains will be conveyed by the 2 p. m. train to Bombay to-day.

I wish to bring to the notice of the G. I. P. Railway authorities the great delay which takes place in the transmission of telegrams by that line. A message sent from here a few minutes before 11 a. m. did not reach its destination in Bombay till after 2 p. m. The consequence was that the brother of the deceased could not come up till to-day, after his brother's death.

KHANDALLA, APRIL 16.

An inquest was held yesterday by the Chief Constable of Kurkalla on the body of Mr. Robert Wilson. I append the deposition of the friend who was with the deceased a little before he fell. This friend was in constant attendance on the deceased until he expired. The accident has been to him the cause of very much grief:—

"On Monday the 14th April, the deceased and I started down the ravine behind the travellers' bungalow. The way we took was down a rocky waterway, but Mr. Wilson (the deceased) left that path and took a direction to the right along the top of the ravine, and being higher than I was, I was unable to see him. After proceeding some little way down the nala, I heard a rush and saw something white rolling down a slope on the right side of the precipice. I immediately concluded it to be the deceased, who had evidently lost his footing and slipped down. After a short search I found him lying with his head downwards, and on examination found that it had several severe cuts on it. I immediately righted the body and removed him gently lower down, as the place where I found him was so inclined that he was liable to slip on the least motion. I then bathed his head in cold water, of which there was a plentiful supply, and after placing a damp handkerchief on his forehead I ascended the ravine and proceeded to the residence of the police naique near the place. I asked him if there was a doctor at the station. He said there was, and conducted me up to the barracks where we found Dr. Kelsall. He hurried down with me. We found the deceased just as I had placed him, and after clearing space to make it as level as practicable, we removed him to it and rigged up a temporary shelter with blankets &c., sending men at the same time for ropes and poles in order that we might have him carried up. As he was in too precarious a condition to remove him immediately, and as the ropes, &c., were very long in coming, the doctor sent for medicine, nourishment, &c., and decided that he should be removed when the sun went lower, it having become very hot. He was carried up by means of a stretcher and ropes, and placed in a doolie at the top of the ravine, then taken to the Sanitarium Hospital, where he died this morning. The deceased was aged about 25, and was an accountant in the office of the Examiner P. W. D. in Bombay."

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENTS.)

ADVANCE OF THE FIRST DIVISION.

LAHORE, April 16.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* reports the immediate advance of the first division. The Third Brigade under General Appleyard remains at Jallalabad. General Maude is transferred to the First Division, and General Bright commands the second. Colonel Colley is chief of the staff.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

LONDON, April 16.

The *Times* publishes a letter from Cairo which shows that the action of the Khedivé embodies a policy of Egypt for the Egyptians, and that consequently all classes will support him in Egypt. The difficulty of European intervention is thus greatly increased.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LIVERPOOL, April 15.

The Anchor Line Steamer Anglia left Glasgow for Bombay on the 12th instant.

LONDON, April 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed strong. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been strong.

Fair Dhollers	4½

The Manchester Market has been firm.

7 lbs. Shirtings	5-4½
8½ lbs. do.	6-3
40s. Mule Twist	0-9¼
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight	1-7½
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	73½
4½ per cent. do.	78¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	97½
Bar Silver	49⅞
Chartered Mercantile Bank shares	£14

STEAMER REPORT.

MADRAS, April 16, 11-2.

Manila Mail leaves Hongkong, 4 p. m., 18th.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7⅛d.	per rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 7⅜d.	,,
Credits,	6 ,, ,,	1s. 7 9-16d.	,,
Documents,	6 ,, ,,	1s. 7⅝d.	,,

Mr. M. Mowat, of Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, has been appointed a member of the Bombay Legislative Council.

H. E. the Governor last night entertained the officers of the G. I. P. & B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers at dinner at Government House, and after dinner proposed "Success to Railway Volunteering in Bombay," which toast was responded to by Mr. Barnett, Honorary Colonel of the G. I. P. Corps.

Mr. Morris, Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, and Mrs. Morris were among the passengers by the last Mail to Europe, and were accompanied to the Bandar and on board the steamer by H. E. the Governor. The salute which was fired from the Land Battery on that occasion was in honour of Mr. Morris.

The following telegram was received in Bombay yesterday from the Oriental Bank in London: "City of Glasgow Bank Liquidators have paid dividend bills drawn by W. Nicol and Co."

The following notification was issued yesterday:—A vacancy having occurred in the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay, by the retirement of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., the Honourable Edward William Ravenscroft, C.S.I., temporarily appointed by His Excellency the Governor in Council to be a Member of the said Council, and who temporarily filled the Office of an Ordinary Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay from the 7th instant, has been permanently appointed by Her Majesty the Queen, Empress of India, a Member of Council at this presidency, and assumed the permanent Office on the 15th instant, in the room of the Honourable James Gibbs, C.S.I., retired.

From a letter of the Government of Bengal to the Calcutta Chamber of Commerce, we learn that the rule under the new Stamp Act, by which it was required that Bills of Exchange and Bills of Lading should be filled up before being stamped, is under revision, and that in the meantime the condition in question will not be enforced.

The *Madras Mail* is informed that "on the 7th instant a party of the Vizagapatam Police now at Rumpa were fired on, but no one was hurt. A few days afterwards, the Police came across some rebels and shot one dead. Vadapilly has been burnt by the rebels. Colonel Robertson with some men went out as far as Gadada, Nadalore and Dorrapilly, but the enemy were nowhere. The Superintendent returned very ill of fever."

The *Pioneer*—The true story of Major Wigram Battye's death at Zukhai near Futtehabad is, that in his first charge with 190 Guides upon the Khugianis he was struck by two bullets, which lodged near the hip. The charge was quite successful, but a strong body of the enemy soon after faced about in desperation, and Major Battye, ignoring his wounds, again headed the Guides against them. A third bullet struck him in the shoulder and passed through his chest, while at the same moment his horse was shot in two places and killed. The enemy had singled Major Battye out as being an English officer, and fired a volley at him. His body, we understand, will be exhumed and taken for burial to Hoti-Mardan, the head-quarters of the Corps of Guides.

The management of the Khyber, Afridi, and Mohmand tribes, hitherto seen after by Major Cavagnari, has been handed over to Mr. Donald Macnabb, Commissioner of Peshawur, directly under the Punjab Government. In order to enable Mr. Macnabb to carry out these duties, an officer of the rank of a Deputy-Commissioner, who may either be Major Hastings or Captain Plowden, Deputy Commissioner, Kohat, will be appointed to work directly under the Commissioner.

The *Pioneer*—The Afridis are already beginning to keep their word as to their course of action in the Khyber, and are showing even more boldness than in the earlier stages of the war. From Hurri-Sing to Daka they have long been active in cutting the telegraph wire, and now they are renewing their attacks upon the convoys. Two months ago an escort was scarcely accepted by stray officers passing to and fro, but now it must be very welcome. On Wednesday last a determined attack was made upon a convoy between Lundi Kotal and Daka. That section of the pass is peculiary adapted to Afridi tactics, several breaks in the hills with deep gullies running through them offering perfect cover to large bodies of men. The escort with the convoy repulsed the marauders after a severe fight, in which 16 Afridis were killed. Five men with the camels were badly wounded, including two or three of the *jezailchis* on duty as guard. Two companies of the 25th Borderers under Captain McCausland were hurried down from Lundi Kotal to the bed of the stream, but the Afridis had been driven off before they arrived. These persistent attacks show that the supposed "highly successful" results of the Bazaar expeditions have very soon passed away.

The *Whitehall Review*—If the report current in the Offices is true, the publication of Lord Chelmsford's despatch, in which he asks that a Major-General should be sent out, was due to a blunder of the Colonial Office. The War Office had "communicated" that despatch to the Colonial Office without any idea that it would be made public, but the Colonial Office put it in a simple-minded way into the next Blue Book!

The Editor of a London paper writes:—It is said that Mr. Secretary Cross proposes to salve the feelings of Mr. William Habron with the sum of 250*l.* as compensation from the Queen's County. The Secretary of State for the Home Department must be a financial homœopathist if he imagines that such a small pot of golden ointment will cure such a grevious hurt as that sustained by poor Habron at the hands of a blundering tribunal, which has so far escaped scot free without even a reprimand. Before condemning the Government in this matter it would, of course, be better to wait for an expression of Mr. Cross's intentions. At the same time we must not lose sight of the letter written by Mr. Mitchell Henry to a correspondent at Leigh, in which that gentleman openly expresses his opinion that the Government evidently intend to do as little as possible for Habron. We gather that Mr. Mitchell-Henry and Mr. Cross have had some conversation on the subject of the amount of compensation to be awarded to the unfortunate young Irishman, and that the former urged upon the letter to purchase a farm for the injured victim of the law's impatience in his native country, where he might live respectably among his friends, most of whom are engaged in farming operations. It is estimated that the cost of such a purchase would not exceed 1500*l.*, a small sum when compared with the 5000*l.* granted to a solicitor who was wrongfully convicted. If this matter be allowed to drop it is highly probable that Mr. Mitchell Henry's opinion will be confirmed. And it depends on the public, through the press, to say that some substantial compensation should be given to a man whose life was all but sworn away by witnesses for the Crown, who, to say the least, made a mistake.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says that it is announced that Halim Pasha, the Khedive's uncle, whom a change in the law of succession has excluded from the throne of Egypt, is on the point of issuing a manifesto. It will repeat his former declarations, which have shown him to be a liberal and enlightened Prince, who deems it is duty to subordinate his inclinations and interests to the well being of his country. His silence hitherto after the recent events in Egypt has surprised everybody. The protecting Governments who undertook the resettlement Egypt's finances, the improvement of her administration, and the equal dispensation of justice must have been greatly disappointed, and must feel that as long as Ismail Pasha can neutralize European influence there is no hope of the recoveryy of Egypt from the political and financial confusion caused by his rule. The Porte, moreover, which agreed, for a selfish motive, it is true to change the order of succession, must perceive that the obstacles thrown in the way of European control in Egypt have discouraged those inclined to come to its own assistance, justifying the assertion that the East cannot be brought under the regular government which gives the creditors of other States a confidence essential to civilized countries. The protecting Governments must begin to see that Ismail Pasha paralyzes their efforts, severely tries their patience, and constantly seeks to disturb their accord. In these circumstances three courses are open—the Khedive's sincere submission to the influence of England and France, his supersession by Tewfick Pasha, or the restoration of the old right of succession, and the consequent accession of Halim Pasha. It would be childish to reckon on the Khedive's sincere submission, and Tewfick Pasha's accession would not change the present system. The revival of the old law of succession, which would place Halim Pasha on the throne, which he has always considered his right, is therefore daily gaining ground. The Porte alone, however, can cancel the firman obtained by Ismail Pasha in favour of his son. It is for the Porte, the suzerain of Egypt to restore things to their normal condition, thereby promoting the welfare of itself, of Egypt, and of the bondholders as also the tranquillity of the protecting Powers.

DEATH OF MAJOR R. GILL.

A Correspondent has sent us the following report of the death of this officer:—

"I daresay before this reaches you, you will have heard of the death of Major R. Gill, of Ajanta, at Bhusawal, on the 10th inst. He reached Bhusawal on the 9th to place himself under the care of Dr. Kay, and he showed his indomitable pluck even at the very last by venturing to cross the burning plain of Khandeish in a dying state.

"Dr. Kay was on the point of leaving Bhusawal for the Easter holidays, but fortunately heard by the merest accident that Major Gill was being carried in from Ajanta. It will be satisfactory to Major Gill's many friends to know that he had good medical treatment in the end, and that he was buried at Bhusawal with military honours, the G. I. P. R. Volunteers having turned out with their band to do honour to the remains of the brave old soldier.

"Major Gill's fame as a dauntless shikari is well known, and many are the tigers, panthers, and bears which have fallen to his rifle in the Ajanta hills. His services as a painter, too, all must have heard of, as well as the unfortunate destruction of his drawings of the Ajanta caves at the burning of the wing of the Crystal Palace in 1866."

THE VICEROY AT LAHORE.

(Correspondent of the Pioneer.)

Lahore, 13th April.

Last evening the Viceroy presided at the convocation of the Punjab University College. His Excellency, accompanied by Lady Lytton and a large staff, arrived in the College, which was handsomely decorated, at half past five punctually. He was received at the chief entrance by the Lieutenant-Governor and a deputation of the Senate. On the Viceroy taking his seat, the proceedings opened with Mr. Egerton's address. He stated briefly his objects for which the College was founded, the nature of work it was attempting to perform, and expressed a hope that the College would at an early date be expanded into an university. His Honour also spoke of the very valuable service of Mr. Leitner, the Registrar; and thanked the Viceroy for advocating the proposal to raise the status of the institution to that of an university. The Viceroy then distributed prizes, diplomas, &c., and afterwards addressed the assembly in an excellent speech lasting nearly an hour. He said that three years ago he had promised to introduce the necessary legislation to raise the status of the College, and that promise, so far as he was personally concerned, was not unredeemed. But the promise was subject to the sanction of the Secretary of State, which was given with restriction and reserve. This he regretted, but hoped that it would not be permanently maintained. He was persuaded that no college in any other part of India could possibly pursue the object, or efficiently perform the work which are the special characteristics of the Lahore College, and that it was almost absurd to expect mischief from future competition with the Calcutta University. He congratulated the College for its maintenance of periodicals for the encouragement of original composition in Arabic, Sanscrit, Persian, and other Oriental languages, and on the attendance of the increasing number of natives from not only many parts of India, but from Central Asia. He believed that the name of Mr. Egerton would always be associated with the College for his great interest in the development of education, no less than that of Sir Donald McLeod, and he alluded to the sad loss sustained by all in the death of Mr. Gore Ouseley. His Excellency spoke highly of the excellent services of Mr. Leitner, and concluded by saying that he was persuaded if the College continued, as it has hitherto done, to fulfil with steadily increasing efficiency all those functions which fell within its present sphere, the complete and unrestricted rights of an university would not be much longer withheld. In conclusion of his speech the Viceroy was loudly applauded. There was a very large attendance of visitors.

THE DISASTER AT THE CABUL RIVER.

(Civil and Military Gazette.)

We invite attention to a letter printed below signed "Justitia." We do not altogether agree with our correspondent in exculpating Major Wood entirely from blame. It was distinctly part of his duty to take for his men the precautions which we quite admit should have been taken, by the Assistant-Quarter-Master General, for the force generally, but, whose remissness does not excuse Major Wood's. Finding those precautions neglected Major Wood was bound the supply the omission himself. We have received a number of communications on the subject of this lamentable incident in the records of the 10th Hussars, and we adhere to our first expression of opinion.

The General officer in charge of the operation, who was warned, we believe, that the ford was dangerous, is to blame, unless his Brigade order for the march drew attention to the duties to be performed by Staff and Commanding officers at fords. The Assistant Quarter-Master General is greatly to be blamed for not personally seeing the ordinary precaution, of marking the ford, taken. The officer commanding the party is equally to blame for not looking to the safety of the men under his immediate care—at the time of crossing. The fatal mischance is undoubtedly an instance of careless and culpable blundering on the part of officers who did not realize their responsibilities, nor take that ever watchful view of the emergencies of a campaign which mark true leaders in war.

Of the three chiefly concerned, the senior officer of the Quarter-Master General's department with the force, is in our opinion the most blameworthy. It was specially his function to provide against a calamity of the kind. Had he fulfilled his ordinary duty, it could not have happened—and we recommend his removal from a department upon which he has brought discredit.

To the Editor of the Civil and Military Gazette.

Sir,—Your special correspondent at Jallalabad writes a touching letter about the recent deplorable disaster to the 10th Hussars, but his inferences are scarcely fair. It is premature for an officer of the Force to express his opinion upon the matter just yet, but at least I am justified in entering a protest against the statement that Major Wood was alone, if at all, to blame. Let the right horse be saddled. Major Wood was ordered to the river at a certain point. He was assured that the passage was practicable, nay, perfectly easy. Finding no guide at the river he refused to proceed until a guide was procured. It was no part of Major Wood's business to see that the ford was staked. That duty belonged to the Quarter-Master-General's department, and the head of that department, with the division is the officer who in my opinion, and in the opinion of the army at large, should be blamed for the disaster. Further criticism I must for the present postpone, but it is well known in Jallalabad that this officer received information, some time before the force started, that the ford was a dangerous one. The plea that the accident was due to a sudden rise is absurd. The 11th crossed in safety. It was alone due to the fact that the limits of the ford had never been defined, and if the 10th had crossed singly instead of in half sections, the misfortune would still have occurred, though it is probable so many lives would not have been sacrificed to the general incompetence which characterizes Sir Samuel Browne's immediate Staff.

JUSTITIA.

In a case in the Assistant Magistrate's Court the other day the defendant, a stevedore, upon being asked if he were a British born subject replied, "No, sir, I am a Roman Catholic.—*Rangoon Gazette.*"

THE MANAGEMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN.

(Englishman.)

We are not surprised to learn from private sources that the effect of the disaster to the 10th Hussars at Jallalabad has been to create in the minds of an army, already profoundly disgusted with the conduct and results of the campaign, a widespread feeling of intense indignation and mistrust. Of the long series of disastrous blunders by which folly in the political department, and incompetence at military head quarters have contrived to wear out the patience and break down the self-respect of one of the finest forces the Government of India ever put into the field, the Lughman valley fiasco has been the worst and the least excusable, and, in the fatal episode for which it will be chiefly remembered in the military annals of the Empire, the cruel inefficiency of the head quarters Staff seems to have reached its climax. We have hoped against hope that some such explanation of the disaster might be forthcoming as should spare us the pain of giving public expression to the indignant comments which we hear on every side, and enable us to reverse or mitigate the severe judgment suggested by what is already known of the facts. But it is obvious that no such explanation is now to be looked for, and each succeeding version of the facts is more damning than the last.

From one end of the camp to the other the loss of these gallant men is openly stigmatised as official murder, and we are constrained to endorse the verdict. They have been sacrificed to the gross incompetency, or the cynical recklessness, of the head quarters Staff of the 1st division. The one little fact that this precious staff has been sitting at Jallalabad for the past three months and a half, and that not even a stake has been set, or a rope stretched to mark a treacherous ford within a few minutes walk of their quarters, is ample proof of the indictment. But it is not only the head quarters staff that are to blame. The Engineer's Department must, we should think, find it hard to explain their inability to keep a bridge over the river, which, we are informed, is not too rapid for a trestle bridge. The head of the department, we are told, has put forward in his defence the wretched pretext that he had no anchors, as if wooden anchors, construction of which is familiar to every boatman in the country, could not have been made, or sacks of stones been used, or, in default of anything better, pickaxes combined into anchors. It was not because any real difficulty existed in keeping up a bridge, or in staking out a ford, but because the responsible persons lacked the care or the foresight, to take thought for such matters, that a body of picked British soldiers were literally thrown into the river to scramble through or perish as chance might rule.

We have said that the Lughman Valley expedition was the most senseless and the worst of the long series of fiascos of which the campaign on the Peshawar side has been made up. The object was to capture Asmat Ullah Khan; but the Staff were so hopelessly in the dark about routes and distances that, instead of the force reaching their destination at 7 a.m. as had been calculated, they did not reach it till half past six in the evening. Had they at that time found themselves face to face with an enemy, we fear it would have gone hard with them, for they had been cruelly over-driven, marching upwards of thirty miles in twenty-two hours without rest and with very little food, over the most difficult and fatiguing ground; and they arrived dead beat and worn out with intense fatigue, heat and want of sleep. What is more, every man felt from the first that they were bound on a fool's errand.

It is time the plain truth was spoken. The result of these repeated blunders and failures, and of this heartless disregard of commanding officers for the health, the comfort, and the lives of their men, is that the army at Jallalabad has lost every spark of confidence in, or respect for, its leaders. The feeling on all hands is described by those on the spot as one of the deepest gloom. Every one in the camp is sick and weary of a campaign, the results of which have been in inverse proportion to the hardships endured. Under such circumstances, one might have expected that a thoughtful General would let slip no opportunity of keeping up the spirits or soothing the wounded feelings of those under his command. But Sir Sam Browne would appear to be above such sentimentalities. Up to the 7th instant no complimentary or congratulatory order on Brigadier Gough's victory had been issued, and the death of the gallant Wigram Battye had elicited no word of regret.

BOMBAY.

The following programme of music will be played by the Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Apollo Bandar this evening:—

March	Trovatore	G. Cavalini.
Overture	Semiramide	Rossini.
Selection	From Gounod's Opera	Faust.
Waltz	Fruhling's Lieder	Gung'l.
Polka	Leopoldstadter	Strauss.
Galop	Courier of St. Petersburgh	J. Schmuck.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

H. E. the Governor's Band will not play at the Ladies' Gymkhana this evening.

The amount of cash held in the Reserve Treasury of the Government of India on the 10th April was Rs. 68,24,564-7-8.

The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—The fourth annual general meeting of this Society will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on Saturday afternoon next, the 19th inst., at 5-30 o'clock. His Excellency the Governor will preside.

Poor-box.—The Chief Presidency Magistrate acknowledges with thanks the receipt of Rs. 10 from Messrs. Bapty Brothers, contributed towards the funds of the Fort Police Court poor-box.

Disorderly behaviour.—Adolphus Mailor and three other Italians were fined yesterday by Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 Rs. 20 and the rest Rs. 5 each, and further to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 100 each to keep the peace, on being adjudged guilty of disorderly behaviour in a public place.

Assault.—Luximon Vittoo and Hussain Cassum were yesterday each fined Rs. 20, or in default to one month's rigorous imprisonment, by Mr. W. Webb, the first prisoner for assaulting Ashmoodeen Ameeroodeen, and the latter for committing a similar offence against the person of Abba Luximon.

Accommodation for the Press in the Criminal Court.—It would be ungracious not to acknowledge the courtesy shown by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley to the Reporters of the Press carrying on their duties in his Lordship's Court. The seats for the Reporters are placed at the farthest end of the platform from the trying jury; and when judge or counsel has anything to say to the jury, he unavoidably does so with his back to the Reporters, who are in consequence prevented from hearing much of what is said. On a representation on the point being made to the learned judge yesterday, his Lordship was good enough to permit the Reporters to occupy seats at a corner of the counsel's table, thus placing them in a better position to hear.

Insolvent Debtors' Court.—At a sitting of the court yesterday before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kemball several insolvents whose names and liabilities are as follow, were granted discharges:—Anundjee Nagjee, a broker, Rs. 1,332. Francis Azevedo, a clerk, Rs. 2,642. Venayek Dhundjee, a clerk, Rs. 2,104. Dadabhoy Hormusjee, a stable-keeper, Rs. 969. Sullemanjee Ibrahimjee, a loading inspector, Rs. 363. Ludha Alana, a retail coal merchant, Rs. 1,700. Mary Anne Mayers, a widow, Rs. 1,150. Pallonjee Dadabhoy, a frame-maker, Rs. 391.

STATE OF THE SEASON AND PROSPECTS OF THE CROPS

For the week ending 8th April.

General Remarks.—In Madras general prospects continue on the whole fair. The state of things in Mysore is favourable; prices are stationary. In the Bombay Presidency the *rabi* harvest is nearly finished; in Dharwar the outturn of late crops is not expected to exceed 2¾ annas; no remarks regarding distress in any part of the Presidency occur in the report. The reaping of the *rabi* crops in the Central Provinces is almost complete, and threshing continues; the results are generally fairly good; prices remain steady. In Berar the harvest has been gathered in, and in Rajputana it is progressing. From Central India it is reported that prices have fallen at Indore. Rain still holds off in Bengal, and it is much needed in several districts for the crops on the ground as well as for ploughing and sowing operations; in some places the *rabi* is still being harvested, and the results are generally fair, except in Nattore and Chumparun; cholera and small-pox are prevalent in several districts. The want of rain is still felt in Assam; in Sylhet the price of the rice is rising, and the *bura* rice will, it is expected, not yield more than an eight-annas crop. In British Burma public health is good. The *rabi* harvest in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh is progressing with generally fair results. In the Punjab harvest prospects are fairly favourable.

A new Prophet.—Professor Dubois-Raymond, a very learned member of the University of Berlin, has been pursuing investigations *a la* Dr. Cumming, respecting the end of the world, and we must confess that he has made us positively uncomfortable. He has discovered that so long as the sun continues to shine this planet will endure, and he calculates that the solar fuel will not be exhausted for precisely seventeen million years from the present date

The Adjutant General of Artillery, Madras.—We are sorry to learn that Colonel F. C. Trevor's state of health compels him to take furlough to Europe on medical certificate. He will go home on six months' leave, and return to his appointment of Assistant Adjutant General, Royal Artillery, in the next cold season, should his health enable him to do so. In the meantime Lieut.-Col. W. H. Caine, R.A., is to be appointed to act as Assistant Adjutant General in the place of Colonel Trevor.

To place flowers upon the graves of those we have loved in life is a beautiful tribute to death. Flowers, the stars of earth's firmament, have short but lovely lives. It seems as if they were fed on the smiles of the sun, as if they were animated with the spirit of grace and peace which we never see in the betting ring, and do not always find at home. These exquisite patterns on the earth's carpet typify all of best that we hope for. New flowers spring from old stalks, and as time-worn petals drop fresh buds break—a symbol of the promise of immortality. Writing of the Protestant cemetery at Rome, where the poet Keats lies buried, Shelley, the author of "Adonais," says:—"The cemetery is an open space among ruins, covered in winter with violets and daisies. It might make one in love with death to think that one should be buried in so sweet a place." Reflecting on this serious and poetical subject, we can but admire the conduct of one Mrs Coward, an elderly widow of Jersey, in whose breast age has no power to outwear the fond recollection of the departed Mr. C. Her late husband's bones repose in the cemetery of Mont a L'Abbe, in the pleasant Channel island, and there she was lately discovered planting flowers upon his grave. Although the sentiment by which the fond widow was animated does credit to her heart and her imagination, her manner of putting it into practice is certainly open to objection. Mrs Coward deliberately stole the flowers from other graves to plant them on that of her former lord; and the Jersey police magistrate, ignoring her motive, fined the lady 1*l.* or fourteen days' imprisonment. Her heart was in the right place, but she erred on the side of thrift.—*Sportsman.*

WILSON'S CIRCUS.

To-night the Royal Western Skaters take a benefit under the patronage of the Bombay Gymkhana. The entertainment will be on a grand scale, as will be seen by the special programme which we publish elsewhere.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, 16th APRIL.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley.)

The following case was tried before his Lordship and a common jury:—

OFFERING A BRIBE TO A PUBLIC SERVANT.

Dorabjee Cursetjee Patel, managing clerk to Mr. J. C. Cama, solicitor, was charged with offering a bribe to Michael Conway, foreman compositor in the High Court printing press. Mr. Farran, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown; and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson and Payne, conducted the defence.

The facts of the case are briefly these. Conway, a Eurasian and a Madrassee, was entrusted with the duty of printing the papers which were set to the candidates who came up for examination as pleaders and subordinate judges. The examination was held in the Town Hall on the 3rd March last. On the 17th February last, a Parsee called at Conway's house in Kalbadevi and had a conversation with him about the examination papers. The following morning Conway made a report to his immediate superior, Mr. Oliver, and afterwards to Mr. Fulton, the Registrar. On the morning of the 19th the same man went to Conway's house and had a further conversation with him on the subject of the papers, but he did not give his name on either of the two occasions. The same evening the man again visited Conway at his house and had a conversation with him in his bed-room. In an adjoining room were concealed Inspector Millard and a native policeman. On this occasion the Parsee gave his name as Framjee. About 9 o'clock on the night of the 20th February, Framjee went to the house with the prisoner, when the inspector and another native policeman were concealed in the room adjoining the bed-room. Framjee and prisoner were admitted into the bed-room in which there was a light. At the prisoner's request, Conway closed one of the windows of his room. Prisoner is then alleged to have asked Conway if he would be able to give him the examination papers, and the latter said he would. Prisoner asked how he would be able to give him (Conway) the money; and the latter said he would leave it to him to give him the whole amount; but that if he did not wish to pay the whole, he might give a portion of it previous to the examination. The prisoner did not agree to the proposal; and no portion of the Rs. 1,500 which prisoner had offered to pay was paid. Conway next saw prisoner at the examination hall in the Town Hall on the 3rd March last. Mr. Fulton asked him to look round and see if he could find prisoner. He could not find him at first; but on going round a second time with Mr. Fulton, he identified the prisoner, as he said, by his blue eyes and fair complexion.

Evidence was given for the prosecution; and after the addresses of counsel and the judge's summing-up, the jury retired to their room on the third storey, and after a consultation of a quarter of an hour returned into Court at 5-15 p. m. with a verdict of guilty. His Lordship reserved sentence until Friday morning next.

The Court then adjourned until this (Thursday) morning.

THE CASE OF STABBING.

The following is the dying declaration of police constable Govind Ragoojee, taken by Mr. W. Webb, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, on Monday evening last at the Police Hospital, Mazgaon, in the presence and hearing of the prisoner, Philip Millan:—"I am a police sepoy, and do duty at Mazgaon. I know accused. This morning at 10 o'clock I was on duty in Lawrence DeLima Road, when a Parsee came to me and made a complaint that a man had entered his house and assaulted him. I was directed by the havildar to go there and make enquiries. I went and found the man gone. I waited to see if he would return; in the meantime a Marwarree came up to me and complained that a man had come to him and threatened to stab him with a knife, when I went with the Marwarree to his shop, where I saw the prisoner, and the Marwarree told me that he was the man who had threatened him. I then called the prisoner out of the shop, when I took him before the havildar and told him what had occurred; the havildar then took a knife which the prisoner had in his hand away from him, and directed me to take him to the European police officer of my division. The prisoner, after going with me about 200 yards, refused to go further, and began to try to take my staff from out of my belt. The havildar gave me the knife to take to the European police officer, and prisoner seized it from my hand, cutting me in doing so; he then stabbed me with it in my left side, saying, 'I will kill you, I will take your life.' He gave me also a second blow on my head. I raised a cry that I was struck, when two or three sepoys and men came up, and the sepoys took him into custody. I am in great pain, and I think I am in danger as I can hardly breathe. All I have said in this my declaration I state knowing my danger, and that I may die of the wound inflicted by the prisoner with this knife" (produced.)

The following remark was made by the Magistrate at the foot of the above deposition:—

"The prisoner is asked in both English and Hindustani (both of which languages he professes to understand) if he has any questions to put to the deponent; he states that he had come from Kurrachee this morning, and that he could not have struck the deponent with the knife as it was in deponent's hand; prisoner states that he has been drinking, and this is evidently the fact."

MARINE COURT OF ENQUIRY.

The Marine Court, composed of C. P. Cooper, Esq., the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Captain W. T. Crockett, Nautical Assessor to Government, and Captain C. Fraser, of the P. and O. steamship Geelong, re-assembled yesterday at the Fort Police Court, and delivered their decision in respect of the collision between the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim and the *bugla* Musaffa.

The Court, after reviewing the evidence at some length, gave its decision as follows:—"On full consideration of all the circumstances connected with the collision as shown in the evidence produced before us, we regret to state that in our opinion very serious errors were committed by Mr. Brownlow, who was in charge of the watch on board the Tenasserim when the collision occurred. He showed, in our opinion, a want of judgment, and he appears to have failed to take such precautions as an officer in his position should obviously have taken on the occasion of the *bugla* Musaffa being sighted by the steamer. The rules of the road at sea for steamers meeting sailing vessels clear; and having a double charge on this occasion, namely, the care of a vessel in tow in addition to his own, it was in our opinion Mr. Brownlow's obvious duty, to have given the broadest interpretation to the rules laid down, and he should have acted with promptitude and care on an emergency of this kind. The vessel collided with was a large *bugla*, evidently sailing down the coast with a very light north-easterly wind, and was not therefore under the same control as the steamer was, or anything approaching to it. The steamer's speed was 7½ knots an hour, although she had a ship in tow. The Tenasserim was making a N.-W. ½ west course, and the *bugla* a nearly parallel course to the south-eastward. The night was dark and slightly misty, with the stars out. The light of the *bugla* was first sighted on the steamer's port bow, and owing to the darkness of the night it was obvious that the vessels could not then have been far apart, and every precaution should have been immediately taken to prevent the occurrence of a collision. We think that a moment's reflection should have convicted Mr. Brownlow that as the vessel he saw was standing down towards the steamer and probably was in shore of her, his plain course was to have starboarded the steamer's helm freely, simultaneously slowing down and blowing the steam whistle for danger, and also to have had the commander of the steamer immediately aroused. That the steamer's helm should have been starboarded is confirmed by the fact, that when the collision took place she altered the position of her head four and a half points to the northward of the course she had been previously on; and Mr. Brownlow says) that when he commenced to take action, the first thing he did was to port the helm, but this appears to be all that he considered necessary to be done, except blowing the steam whistle to call the Captain, the speed of the steamer being undiminished. The Commander of the Tenasserim appears to have reached the deck, promptly, but unfortunately owing to want of the action on part of the officer of the watch it was too late when Commander Street came on deck to prevent the vessels coming into collision. On the occurrence of the collision Commander Street acted with decision and humanity; no time was lost in ascertaining what the state of the *bugla* was, and what assistance was needed to save life or property. Fortunately no life was lost on this occasion, and the *bugla* arrived safely with all on board in Bombay on Saturday evening, the 22nd February last. The *bugla* is said to have been much damaged about the bows. The steamer's lights and look-outs appear to have been carefully attended to.

"In reporting the result of our enquiry into this case we would respectfully remark, that in our opinion it does not seem right or prudent that the safety of two valuable vessels laden with Government stores, and one of them, as in the present case, having 600 souls on board besides the officers and ship's company, should be entrusted during the dark hours of the night to so young and inexperienced an officer as Mr. Brownlow, who posses as yet little knowledge as a seaman, he having been only four years at sea, and appears to have served during that time in very subordinate and irresponsible position. He has, moreover, no certificates of competency whatever, either as a sailor or a navigator.

"The evidence given before us with regard to the lights on board the *bugla* is as usual in these cases of collisions between English and native vessels contradictory, but we are of opinion that here is much reason to believe that the light on board the *bugla* was insufficient, and probably could not be seen far off. We would respectfully refer the Government to the opinion expressed by previous Marine Courts of enquiry here with regard to the necessity of measures being adopted with the view of rendering it obligatory on native vessels to carry proper lights. This subject is stated in the Government resolution No 523, dated 31st May 1878, Marine Department, to be under consideration. In connection with this question we would submit that native craft of certain tonnage and upwards should be compelled to carry proper lights, and follow the rules and regulations laid down for the navigation of British sea-going sailing vessels; and we also think that the smaller native craft should have lanterns, green and red, to be shown on the proper sides on nearing a vessel, and also to carry lights when at anchor in a fair-way. The respective classes of native craft should carry lights or lanterns as directed. We also think it is advisable that all nacodas, of small vessels at least, and in the case of large vessels the mates also, should hold certificates of competency, and should be examined with regard to the rules of the road at sea, and with regard to carrying proper lights.

In the case now before us, the nacoda of the Musaffa, though this vessel is close upon 500 tons register, does not hold any certificate of competency. He appears to be a very ignorant man, and his mate is but little better. Both appear to us utterly unqualified for the responsible positions of master and mate of a vessel like the Musaffa. It would seem that the only appurtenances for navigating the vessel abovementioned were a compass and an hour glass for telling the time. The lights hung out at night to warn passing crafts were two ordinary globe lanterns, which are said to have shown a white light, and were fixed in positions at the caprice of the nacoda."

MEETING OF THE TOWN COUNCIL.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Council held on Tuesday afternoon at the Municipal offices, there were present:—Dr. Thomas Blaney, chairman; Sir Frank Souter, Kt., C. S. I.; Mr. Douglas; the Hon'ble Dosabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Messrs. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Raghunath N. Khote, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and Muncherjee N. Banajee.

Sanction was given to the payment of Rs. 87 from the surplus cash balance, being Rs. 55 for the construction of a drain across the Chinchpokli Road, and Rs. 32 for the construction of a drain across the Parbadevy Road.

THE COMMISSIONER'S PROPOSALS FOR THE WATER SUPPLY.

The Comissioner drew the Council's attention to a Government resolution in which Government declined to pay more than two-thirds of the rate for the water supplied to Government buildings, barracks, &c. The refusal was based on a resolution passed by the Bench of Justices on the 29th July 1868.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that it was to the interest of Government and their solicitors to think it was a contract made by the Justices. The Corporation might think it was not a contract. Since the question came to a contract or no contract it became an important question of revenue; and he would therefore press upon the Council the suggestion he made sometime ago to take the opinion of counsel on the subject. With that view he would request the chairman to submit a case for the opinion of counsel; and when they got the opinion, they should be in a position to deal with the question of the rate at which water should be supplied to Government. This was, he thought, a fair proposal; and he hoped no objection would be raised.

Mr. Douglas was of opinion that it would simply be a waste of time to discuss the matter now, and that they had better get the opinion of counsel.

Mr. Raghunath said it was essential to the interests of the Municipality to assertain whether or not there was a contract to supply water to Government at a certain rate.

Mr. Nanabhoy—Would it not be better to apply to Government for a copy of the so-called contract?

Mr. Nowrojee—It is no contract, but merely a short resolution passed by the Bench of Justices. It is on our records, and we need not go to Government for a copy of it.

Mr. Sayani agreed with the other members in thinking that counsel's opinion should be obtained.

A desultory discussion took place here about certain unfavourable remarks which had been made when the chairman had prepared a case for counsel in another matter.

The Commissioner—I gather from the remarks that, if counsel's opinion is in favour of charging a full rate, the Council will insist upon a full payment by Government.

Mr. Nowrojee—Yes; they should certainly be charged the full rate if we can do so.

Mr. Sayani—The Commissioner's suggestion is a practical one.

Mr Raghunath—Of course it is.

Mr. Sayani—That is, if counsel advise us to charge a full rate, whether we are prepared to insist upon a payment of the full rate?

The chairman remarked that, if they should resolve to levy the full rate, it should be done upon a fair and uniform basis. At present they charged private houses on the assessment while they charged Government buildings by meter.

Mr. Nowrojee affirmed that that was not the point at issue. What Government wanted was to have water at two-thirds of the usual rate charged to the public. It was quite premature to discuss now the point whether Government wanted to be supplied upon the assessment or by meter. When Government asked to be supplied upon the assessment, there would be time enough to consider the point then; but he believed that if they got water according to the valuation, Government would be the losers.

Mr. Raghunath—If any agreement does exist, it must refer to Vehar water—not Tulsi water for which we have paid a great deal.

Sir Frank Souter—That's another legal point.

The chairman here read the resolution passed by the Bench of Justices on the 29th July 1868. It says—"That the Bench accepts the offer of Government to pay for Vehar water used in Government establishments at two-thirds of the annual rate for the time being in arrears from November 1863, on the understanding that two-thirds of the current year's rate be considered the maximum charge to be levied in future years."

It was then proposed by Mr. Nowrojee Furdonjee, seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, and carried, That the chairman be requested to instruct the solicitors to submit a case for the opinion of two counsel as to whether there is any agreement or contract subsisting with Government and binding the Municipal Corporation to supply water to Government at two-thirds of the rate charged to the public; and whether the arrangement between Government and the Bench of Justices in 1868 is binding on the Corporation; and if the Corporation has the power to cancel the agreement and to charge the full rate.

The Council now resumed the consideration of the proposals made by the Municipal Commissioner with regard to the supply of water to the public, to Government, and to charitable institutions. With a letter dated the 18th January last, the Commissioner had submitted to the Council returns of religious and charitable institutions, Government and private buildings and fountains, supplied with Vehar water at nominal and reduced rates or free of charge, recommending that in future water should be supplied by meter except when it was paid for on house assessment. In forwarding those returns, the Commissioner remarked that at present not only was a very large quantity of Vehar water wasted, but the Municipality was subjected to further loss in consequence of the system which has gradually arisen of water being supplied in numerous instances at reduced rates or free of charge. At present, the Commissioner further remarked, it could not be stated with any accuracy what extra income could be derived by the Municipality if his proposals were carried out, but the amount would probably not fall short of Rs. 35,000 per annum, and that at the same time an enormous quantity of water, which was now wasted, would be saved and made available for further connections. It was to be understood, he said, that the provisions of section 69 of the amended Act would hold good in all cases in which the water rate could be equitably levied upon the assessed value of properties; and that water would only be supplied by meter where the charge upon the assessed valuation would be excessive and out of proportion to the supply.

The Council also had before it Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee's notice of motion on the subject dated 13th October 1878.

Mr. Nanabhoy was in favour of giving water at the present rates to those who wanted it for growing trees and plants in their compounds, only charging by meter those who grew them for profit. If that course was adopted, people coming from the country would see Bombay covered with verdure and find it a paradise. What was the good, Mr. Nanabhoy asked, of storing up water in the lake or wasting it in watering the roads?

After some discussion, it was proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and resolved, That the recommendations, made by the Commissioner in his letter No. 557 of 18th January 1879 regarding alterations in the assessment of the water supply in particular cases, be adopted.

It was also proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and resolved, That all private fountains be assessed by meter.

It was next proposed by the chairmen, seconded by Mr. Nanabhay Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and carried, That the buildings shown in list D, which are now charged at fixed rates below those which would be recovered if charged upon the assessment should be charged at full public rates either by assessment or by meter.

Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee, and resolved, That the buildings shown in list E, which are now charged at fixed rates, be in future charged full rates either on the assessment or by meter.

Proposed by Mr. Rahimtoola M. Sayani, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and carried, That the public be supplied with meters at a rental of four rupees per annum.

Proposed by the chairman, seconded by Mr. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, and carried, That all religious and charitable institutions be charged at a reduced rate of six annas per 1,000 gallons except charitable dispensaries, infirm and lunatic asylums, dhurmsallas for the lame and the blind, and public hospitals, which are to be assessed at a nominal rate; and that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to furnish the Council at an early date with a list of the buildings which he proposes to include under the head of religious and charitable.

Mr. Nowrojee congratulated the Council on the successful result arrived at consequent upon the notice of motion he had given on the 13th October 1878.

Mr Raghunath said he thought Mr. Nowrojee was premature in congratulating himself, as the effect of the resolution they had passed upon the Municipal revenue remained to be seen.

Mr. Nowrojee disclaimed any intention to congratulate himself or detract from the merit of any officer to whom credit was due for placing at his disposal materials from the Municipal records. He had said so from the first. He believed that the result of the resolution they had come to would be beneficial to the Municipality.

THE PRESENT MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The chairman read a letter from Mr. Ardaseer Hormusjee Wadia on the subject of the occupancy of the present Municipal office. It is as follows:—

J. H. Grant, Esq., C.S., Municipal Commissioner,
Bombay.

Sir,—I have the honour to address you on the subject of the lease to the Municipality of my house on the Esplanade. The lease is, as you are aware, dated 24th April 1871, and is for 10 years, 1st January 1871, at the yearly rental of Rs. 33,900 payable by monthly instalments of Rs. 2,825 per mensem. It will therefore expire on the 1st January 1881, nearly 21 months hence. As I believe doubts exist as to the terms on which I am willing to let the premises after the expiration of the lease or to sell the same in the event of the Municipality being desirous to purchase them, I deem it advisable to state shortly what I am willing to do. If it should not suit the purposes of the Municipality either to take the premises for a further term or to buy them out and out, I should endeavour to find a tenant for them in place at the expiration of the present lease. As to a sale of the premises, I am willing to take the price, as their value, fixed by the arbitrators in June 1875, and should have no objection to deal with the matter in the same way now as if the purchase had then been carried into effect, viz. to receive the rupees 4,13,000 with simple interest added thereon at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, I returning to the Municipality all the sums that have been since paid to me for rent together with simple interest at 5 per cent. per annum on such seems from the respective days on which the same were paid to me. And of course, if this arrangement be carried out the present lease would be immediately put an end to, and the future rent payable under the lease would be saved to the Municipality. I am further willing to accept payment of the purchase money by debentures of the Municipality carrying interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable half yearly. If the Municipality determines not to purchase the premises, but will take a further lease of them after the present one, I should not object to accept a surrender of the present lease and to execute a fresh one for a term of not less then 10 years, commencing from the expiration of the present lease at the yearly rent of £20,000, the Municipality paying all such rates and taxes as are usually paid by lessees. If you think it advisable to do so I shall be obliged by your laying the above proposition before the Town Council in order to take their views on the subject, and I shall be further obliged by your informing me within a reasonable time (say within a month from this date) whether or not it is likely that the Municipality will take a fresh lease of the premises or buy the same from me out and out.—I have, &c.

Bombay, 9th April 1879. Ardaseer Hormusjee.

The chairman said the matter did not now rest with the Council. It was before the Corporation who were waiting to see the result of the deputation to His Excellency the Governor.

Mr. Nanabhoy suggested that the letter be referred to the Corporation.

Mr. Nowrojee said the object of the landlord appeared to be to assertain whether two years hence the Corporation would buy the building or renew the lease.

After some discussion, it was proposed by Mr. Nanabhoy, and seconded by Mr. Sayani, That Mr. Ardaseer H. Wadia's letter be referred to the Corporation.

Sir Frank Souter suggested that a reply should be sent to Mr. Wadia, stating that it was intended to build a Municipal office, and that until the proposal was disposed of, the Council could not deal with his letter.

Mr. Nowrojee said they should be in no hurry about the matter, because the lease of the present office would not expire until two years hence, and if they wanted a temporary office, they could get one at a very low rent.

Mr. M. N. Banajee—You can now get the best houses in Bombay at Rs. 1,000 a month.

Sir Frank Souter mentioned that Government were not going to rent the old High Court building, so that it was now available to the Municipality. The Chief Magistrate had been instructed to arrange for a renewa of the lease of the building at present occupied by the Police Court.

Mr. Nowrojee remarked that Mr. Wadia might go to the Corporation if he chose, or the Municipal Commissioner might mention his offer to that body if he liked.

It was proposed as an amendment by Sir Frank Souter, and seconded by Mr. M. N. Banajee, That as it is proposed by the Corporation to build a new Municipal office, and as they are already endeavouring to secure a site for the proposed building, Mr. Ardasir H. Wadia be informed that the Council are unable at the present time to consider the offer contained in his letter of the 9th inst.

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

TULSI WATER.

The chairman asked the Commissioner if Tulsi water was now laid over the whole of the city.

The Commissioner said it was.

The chairman—And there are no more pipes breaking?

The Commissioner—No.

The chairman remarked it was very satisfactory to know that Vehar pipes were now bearing the great pressure of Tulsi water; and equally satisfactory to think that they would be put to no extra expense on account of breakage of pipes. It would be satisfactory to the public to learn that the supply of Tulsi water would be continued to them without interruption, and that no more breakages were to be apprehended.

With reference to the discolouration of Tulsi water, the chairman asked the Commissioner for some explanation as to the strainers at the lake.

The Commissioner said he had been informed by the Executive Engineer that the strainers were in perfectly good order.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The Council met in the Secretariat on Tuesday, when there were present H. E. the Hon. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., G. C. S. I., C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, presiding, the Honourables L. R. Ashburner, C. S. I., E. W. Ravenscroft, C. S. I., the Advocate-General (Mr. Marriott), Colonel W. C. Anderson, Dossabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., M. Balfour, colonel C. J. Merriman, C. S. I., R. E., and Morarjee Goculdas, C. I. E.

I.—The following papers were presented to the Council:

1. The Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the "Bill to provide for Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency."

2. Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, returning with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Bill to further amend Act XIII. of 1856.

The Hon. Col. Merriman moved the second reading of Bill No. 11 of 1879—a bill to provide for irrigation in the Bombay Presidency. The Honourable Member said—Your Excellency, when the Council last met, I asked for an extension of time to present the Report of the Select Committee on the Irrigation Bill, and the time was extended till the 10th April. The Report of the Committee was published on the 5th April. It has therefore been before the public, and in the hands of Honourable Members for very nearly ten days. When I moved the first reading of this Bill on the 17th December last, I alluded to the necessity for this legislation, I enlarged upon the objects and reasons for the Bill, I announced the general policy of the Government in regard to irrigation having for its main object the mitigation or prevention of Famine, I referred to a five years' forecast which had been prepared and submitted to the Government of India for their approval, and I sketched out briefly a programme of works for the irrigation of that zone of territory extending from Khandeish in the north to Dharwar in the south, situated about 40 miles eastward of the western range of ghauts. In this tract the rainfall is always more or less precarious, and irrigation there may really be said to be a matter of absolute necessity. On the present occasion, I do not think it is necessary that I should go over all the ground again that I went over when the bill was read a first time. Turning now to the Report of the Select Committee I have to mention that since the Report was published, the Government of India, in their Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce Department have invited the attention of this Government to what is called the Owners' Rate. The Owners' Rate is rather a complicated business. It has been under consideration for at least 12 years. It became law in 1873, when the Punjab and North-West Provinces Act was passed, but I understand that even now the working of it, that is the mode of assessing the Owners' Rate, and bringing it into the accounts, is not even now uniformly understood. It has been worked in various ways in various places. I do not think that this Owners' Rate, however applicable it may be to the other side of India, is at all applicable to the Bombay Presidency. It was designed to prevent inequitable advantage to private interests at the expense of the revenues of the State. It is a water rate on the other side of India and not a land rate, and it is credited as direct canal income. Here we have a very simple system of offering the people water on a simple application. If they take the water they pay the water rate, which is fixed by Government as canal proprietor in the same way that the land rate is fixed by Government as land proprietor. If they take the water and pay that water rate, we require nothing further from them in the way of an additional rate. If they do not take the water, then we seek by this Bill to induce them to take it by applying a small protection rate for the benefit that is afforded to them in their being able to take the water whenever they may feel inclined to do so, or whenever, by stress of drought, they are obliged to do so. But even supposing that they never take the water at all, they still derive an immense advantage, because somebody in the vicinity takes the water, there is a larger amount of produce, and in all probability they are in a very much better condition than they have ever been before. I think as regards the Owners' Rate, we have something analogous to it, and that is that at every revision of settlement Government have issued instructions to the Departments of Revenue and Survey that they shall enhance the land revenue in consideration of the proximity of these large irrigation works. Such enhancement is credited under the present system to land revenue, but by way of a separate memorandum and for purposes of book transactions it is credited in the Revenue account of the Irrigation Work as well. So long as that is done, I think it is a matter of no importance whatever whether it is credited to land revenue and shown in the accounts in the way I describe, or whether, as on the other side of India, it is credited as a water rate, as part of the canal receipts. The Bill, as Honorable Members who have had leisure to compare it with the original will have seen, has undergone a great many alterations. In the first place, the Bill has been recast entirely and thrown altogether into better shape by the Legal Remembrancer. A few unimportant verbal alterations have been made of which I think I need make no mention in detail. From para. 5 of the Select Committee's Report, it will be observed that "the rights and obligations of owners of water courses" have received special attention. This, of course, is rather a difficult, as well as a most important point in canal administration. If we could let everybody have his own water courses, we certainly would do so, and it would save disputes, but the thing is impossible and impracticable; the loss would be enormous from absorption and evaporation. But we believe that we have arranged the Bill in such a shape as to give everybody satisfaction in this matter. The compensation clauses alluded to in para. 6 of the Report, have also been much improved. Certain concessions have been made in these matters also. We have made an addition to section 43 of the Bill [section 41 in the original Bill) in the shape of provision for the benefits that may be derived by the construction of any new canal or the improvement or extension of any existing canal. The benefit will have to be proved in every case, and the rate therefore appears to be perfectly just and fair. In section 45 of the original Bill, now section 47, we have fixed a limit within which charges for leakage and percolation shall only be made. A great deal has been said upon this subject, but I think it is generally admitted that in a country like the Deccan, where the water gets away so fast, a rate of this kind is absolutely necessary. People have said to me, "why don't you line the canal with concrete?" and so on. But the work costs as it is quite as much as we can afford to pay for it, and any additional expenditure of this kind is really not desirable or necessary. In sections 46 and 47 of the original Bill (now sections 48 and 49) very great concessions have been made. I am inclined to think that those concessions have gone too far, but a majority of the Hon. Members who were associated with me on the Select Committee thought that they were necessary, and therefore I had perhaps better not say anything more upon the subject. Section 57 [49 in the original Bill] has been improved and modified on a suggestion of the Government of India, and we have taken as our guide in this matter the Burma Embankments Act 13 of 1877. With these few observations, I beg to move the second reading of Bill No. 11 of 1879, being a Bill to provide for Irrigation in the Bombay Presidency.

The Hon. Morarjee Gocoldass—Your Excellency, the object of the bill now before the Council is to protect the country against drought by means of irrigation works and canals, and the usefulness of this work cannot be too highly appreciated by any one who has witnessed the sad experience of the last two years of famine. The intention of Government to provide the country with them, therefore, is worthy of support, and I beg to express my sympathy with it. So far, I am ready to accord my support to the general principle on which this bill is based. But I am anxious at the same time that the spirit of its special provisions should be in accord with the beneficent intentions of Government. I am sorry, however, to observe that the harsh character of some of its provisions is calculated to detract from its merit and to defeat the good intentions of Government, and I feel it my humble duty to draw the attention of your Excellency to this circumstance. The provisions referred to are, as I have stated in the Select Committee's report, contained in sections 48, 49 and 57 of the bill as amended by the Select Committee; but these three sections, I venture to think, affect the whole spirit of the bill and are thus calculated to make the bill unpopular and its working harsh. I therefore beg to be allowed to state my objections to these sections at this stage of the discussion in full. The bill contains many provisions which at first sight seem objectionable, such as the powers vested in canal officers, &c., but it must be allowed that without them it would not be possible for the Government to construct and keep up irrigation works. The bill, moreover, provides for compensation in cases where private rights happen to be infringed on account of the exercise of those powers, and there cannot be much room for complaint on this ground. But the way in which it is sought in the bill to make the cultivators of this Presidency responsible for the failure of any irrigation work is founded in injustice and is calculated, I think, to lead to much evil. If a canal three years after its construction is found to be unproductive, the lands "under command" of it are to be charged with its costs, whether the owners of such lands are willing to use the water of the canal or not. It must be borne in mind that the canal is to be constructed without consulting the wishes of the cultivators and its construction is in no way subject to control on their behalf, and yet if it proves financially a failure, the bill before us saddles them with its cost and exempts the Government and its officers of all responsibility! The injustice of such a course has been, I am glad to say, condemned by many high authorities. It is needless to remind the Council that when the Viceregal Council passed the Punjab Irrigation Act in 1869, His Grace the Duke of Argyll, then Secretary of State for India, refused to give his consent to the bill as long as it contained any provision which compelled the cultivators of lands to defray the expenses of a canal whether they used it or not. His Grace in his despatch to the Government of India urged that, as the people were not consulted when the irrigation works were constructed, it was not sound policy to call upon them to pay for a blunder, in the commission of which the Government were alone concerned. Now it deserves to be noticed that when the Viceregal Council amended the Punjab Bill in accordance with His Grace's suggestion, they expunged the provision in respect of a compulsory water rate from it. In 1875, when your Excellency was in charge of the Government of Bengal, the question of irrigation was taken up in connection with that Presidency and the Bengal Irrigation Bill obtained your Excellency's consent on the 22nd December 1875, and His Excellency the Viceroy's consent on the 24th March 1876. What do we find in it in respect of the compulsory water rate? I have a copy of the Bengal bill in my hand and I am happy to say that I see no such provision in it. I am therefore the more surprised to see that after such strong precedents and established authorities, the question of a compulsory rate should be revived and sought to be enforced in the case of this Presidency, the soil and cultivating classes of which are admittedly poorer. The eight instances cited in the memorial of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha show, not only that this Presidency might fairly seek exemption from a compulsory water rate like the sister Presidency of Bengal and the Punjab and North-Western Provinces, but the policy of the Government of this Presidency up to now gives it a right to claim this exemption. From those instances I find that in the case of the canals existing in the several districts of this Presidency, it has been decided that it was illegal to levy compulsory and additional rates upon lands, indirectly benefited by the canals. I therefore submit that there should now be no change in this policy, the justice of which has the support of so many precedents and such authorities. It might be said that irrigation works are sure to confer great benefits on the country, and so the levy of a compulsory water rate would not perhaps press on the ryots heavily. But does past experience enable us to place implicit faith in these benefits? I have heard a good deal said in official papers and public prints as to many of the irrigation works hitherto undertaken by Government having proved financial failures. I do not venture to say how far this is correct, but I speak open to correction when I state the belief, which I think is entertained by many, that canals are not after all as successful as they are supposed to be. In no part of this country have canal works been constructed on so large a scale as in the North-West Provinces; no part of the country requires such artificial provision for water as those provinces, where the quantity of rainfall is far lower than either here or in Bengal. And after all, what has been the result of the construction of a series of large water works in those provinces? In the last administration report for these provinces the Government remark:—"In a year of drought, while the canals which drew their supply from snow-fed rivers increased their irrigation greatly, those which depend on the smaller streams almost failed. Doubtless, had the time of trial lasted during the *raby* also, the difference would have been still more apparent." In our own Presidency, the Jumda Canal in Khandeish has failed financially. How, when such is the case, is it reasonable to ask the ryots to pay for a supposed benefit, whether they enjoy it or not? If most of the irrigation works of the past have been a dead loss, what is there to lead us to suppose that the future works would not be so? And if they fail financially, would not the charging of their cost on the ryots lead to over-taxation for imaginary benefits not enjoyed by the ryots? It is well-known that the present bill is due to the recommendations made by the Deccan Riots' Commission appointed in 1875 to enquire into the condition of the ryots of the Deccan. But the Commission in its report do not unconditionally recommend irrigation as one of the remedies necessary in the interests of the ryots. The Commission in chapter 7 of their report observe:—"The only possible mitigation of this cause (that is, unfavourable conditions of soil and climate,) appears to be the improvement of the conditions of agriculture by irrigation; but we have seen that the incubus of debt requires to be removed before the ryots can be expected to avail themselves of such means." A bill is certainly in view to remove the "incubus of debt" as suggested by the legislature; but taking into consideration the fact that the ryots are already indebted, and that the irrigation works may be losing concerns, I fear their indebtedness would be only increased by making them pay for what may be of no use to them in many cases. The beneficent intentions of Government will be liable to be mistaken by the agricultural classes, and thus lead to results, which it is not certainly the wish of Government to produce by means of this bill. On the other hand, even on the ground that the irrigation works would not be useless but will serve the end for which they will be constructed, the levy of a *protection rate* cannot, in my humble opinion, be maintained. If the ryot sees that they would fertilize his land he will not be slow to avail himself of them, and on this point again I have the authority of the Deccan Riots' Commission on my side. In the same chapter of the report they remark:—"The introduction of canal irrigation cannot fail in time to change the face of a great part of the country. The experience of the North-West Provinces has shown that though there may be reluctance at first to use canal water, the pressure of bad seasons sooner or later compels the ryots to make the experiment and the reluctance is then overcome." If such has been the case in the North-West Provinces (and it will be remembered that one of the members of the Commission came from those parts), is there any ground for us to say that the ryots here will not use the water of a canal, and if they find it does produce beneficial effects? If they are likely to avail themselves of the advantage, kindly offered to them by the Government, what is the necessity of a Protection Rate? To this, I fear, it will be objected that if the ryots will use the water, then the provisions legalizing the Protection Rate would be in effect harmless, and may therefore be allowed to stand in the bill. But the mere sight of such a provision is likely to create in the mind of the ryot the suspicion that the aim of the bill is to increase the Government revenue; and thus look upon the canal as a means of loss rather than gain. It is, therefore, I think necessary that this provision legalizing the Protection Rate should be struck off. When the ryots are held responsible for any loss seemed to be incurred in respect of it three years after its construction, there would be no check on schemes of irrigation, and it has been already stated that all such schemes have proved financial failures. The ryots will have to pay for them, and in so doing, will be crushed by the weight of overtaxation. There is another feature of this question on which I ask your Excellency's permission to dwell for a moment. I begin by enquiring, what are the expected results of irrigation works? The prosperity of the ryots is one of them, but supposing a canal proves profitable, who shares the revenue ultimately derived from it? The canal makes the lands fertile; and their fertility necessarily leads to the increase of the land revenue, which, I suppose, goes to the imperial revenues. The work then ranks under works of imperial utility in this respect. But if it does not pay the bill before us gives it—if I understand the scope of the bill correctly—a provincial form, as if it were meant only for the needs of this Presidency. The moment the Government of Bombay derive profit from a canal, the Supreme Government step in and say:—"Bring your money here;" but as soon as they see a work is likely to fail, they say to the local Government:—"You must look out for yourself, we can't help you." And the local Government in its turn puts the burden on the ryots. This is hardly fair. I venture to say that as leading to increased and more fertile cultivation and the increase of the land revenue, canals deserve to be ranked under works of imperial utility. If for the purposes of profit they rank under this class, it is only just that the principle of classification should be adhered to even for the purposes of loss. In both cases the imperial revenues must, I think, bear the responsibility. On these grounds I beg to say that I strongly object to the provisions which legalize a *Protection Rate* contained in this bill. Another ground of my objection to the special character of this bill is that it legalizes *forced labour*. In the first place, such a provision as that of compulsory labour is superfluous and unnecessary in a country like India. There is no lack of labour amongst us, especially in the mofussil, and the want is not of labourers but of work. If it is found out that there is work and that they are paid *well* for it, people would be only too glad to swarm in numbers. And it deserves to be noticed that the Bengal bill, to which I have drawn the attention of the Council on account of its not including the compulsory rate, has also excluded *forced labour* from its provisions. The result of including such a provision will be only vexatious to individuals and lead to much evil,—bribery and extortion, the usual consequences of power being left in subordinate hands. I therefore think, in the second place, that it is dangerous to make the provision as regards *forced labour* indefinite, giving a very wide and vague meaning to the term "labourer." The term should, I think, be defined for the purposes of the Act, as it would be oppressive to exact labour of every and any person, however respectable, whether interested or not in a canal, and whether accustomed to labour or not, simply because he happens to live in its vicinity. I would here take the opportunity to point out that the Punjab Irrigation Act is somewhat more reasonable on this point. The term labourer is thus defined therein:—"For the purposes referred to in this part, the word labourer includes persons who exercise any handicraft, which shall be specified in rules to be made in that behalf by the local Government." I humbly maintain that this is bare justice to do to the people in the mofussil who will be affected by the bill when it passes. I allow that it is sometimes expedient to do what seems objectionable in principle: but the hon. members need hardly be reminded that if there is one advantage more than any other which this country has derived from the advent of the British Raj, it is the security and liberty of person and occupation accorded to every subject of Her Gracious Majesty. This is a great boon, but the bill before us seeks to deprive the people of this Presidency of it. If this unwarrantabl interference with the just rights of the people is found to be necessary, the legislature is bound at least to guard the provision against any possible abuse and reduce the evil to a minimum. I therefore think it is necessary to follow the Punjab law in defining the term labourer. These are my objections to the spirit of the provisions of this bill. In concluding I only beg that your Excellency will not depart from the noble policy which guided the Government of Bengal in 1876 during your Excellency's Lieutenant Governorship, which led to the exclusion of the provisions legalizing a compulsory water rate and forced labour from the Bengal Irrigation Act. Under these circumstances I pray your Excellency to direct whatever petitions or representations on the subject received, but not read in the Council, be circulated among the hon members before we proceed with the bill in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said all the arguments used by the Hon. Mr. Morarjee were thoroughly discussed by the Select Committee, and he would not therefore attempt to go through them. But it was necessary that he should give his entire concurrence to the Bill, especially as regards the protective rate, which had excited so much discussion. In principle a protective rate was perhaps objectionable, but in the present case it was so fenced round by all sorts of provisions that it was impossible for it to operate harshly. It is restricted in amount to one-fourth of the ordinary land revenue; and the ordinary land revenue for the greater part was about 4 annas per acre. What burden was a protective rate of 1 anna per acre for the blessings which a constant supply of water would afford. He only mentioned this as one of the arguments in favour of the provision. As to the compulsory labour when the country was threatened with inundation by floods owing to the embankments giving way. It is absolutely necessary that the local authorities should have the power of enforcing labour in order to avert wide-spread calamity, but the Act provided that the highest

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rate of labour should be paid, and this was all that was necessary to prevent injustice. It is quite right that in the event of a great public danger all persons should submit to slight inconvenience, and that in all that the act provided for.

The Hon. Col. Anderson—Much apprehension as to the bearing of this measure has been caused by the use of the common term "compulsory rate." The case seems to me to be more one of ordinary taxation, providing for the principal incidence of the tax on those who derive most benefit from the protection afforded by the objects for which it is levied, and in proportion to the benefit derived. Experience shows that from time to time a great danger hangs over the country in the shape of more or less partial famines from drought which affect all classes of the community either directly or indirectly. It is believed that much can be done to obviate the worst effects of these periodical droughts by the construction of works which will place the lands above dependence on ordinary rainfall. Such precautionary works cannot be constructed without funds. On whom should the provision of those funds fall? As all benefit, it is but just that all should contribute. The question of contribution is not now before us. But specially it must be just that those who will benefit most exceptionally and specially benefit, at the time the disaster occurs should contribute specially, and above the general mass of the community. Now, what is the so-called protection or insurance rate in this measure. It is a small annual rate per acre on all lands under irrigation works, which do not use the water, but to which the water could be applied on occasion, and as required to be proved distinctly, at an actual and sufficient profit above expenses incurred. Thus the water is available for use on these lands on occasion in any year of drought when without this water absolutely no crop at all would be obtained on it. On the above reasons the measure does not appear to me in any degree open to theoretical objection on principal. As regards practical objection, that must much depend on the amount of the rate. What is the rate in question? It is limited to 8 annas per acre, but must not exceed one-fourth of the ordinary land assessment, which in the Deccan districts most liable to drought would not, on the average, exceed two or three annas per acre, and in the very large majority of cases, would be actually less than two annas per acre. The average land tax on unirrigated land in the Deccan will now range from 4 to 8 annas per acre. It may be noted that there are many cases bearing some analogy to the protection cess which forms a part of the present Bill which provokes most objection such as the lighting rates in towns, and lighthouses and port rates, which are paid by all frequenting the port and enjoying the protection and security afforded by the light. In regard to the percolation question, the levy of water rate on water obtained by percolation from a canal is an absolute necessity and in principal beyond objection. In the Deccan the soil is often singularly permeable to water, and it is impossible to prevent leakage from canals into the surrounding land. Such leakage or percolation advantages a ryot may use or not, but he will not be called on to pay unless he does use the water. It would not be just that a ryot should be able to sink a hole at no great distance from a canal, perhaps within a few yards of it, into which water would percolate from the canal, and irrigate his land by means of water lifted from this hole without incurring any water tax. With these remarks, I beg to support the Bill now before the Council.

The Hon. Dosabhoy Framjee—I have only a word to say. If in connection with section 57 the word "labourer" was defined as is the case under the Punjab Irrigation Act, much of the objection to that section would, I think, be removed. Forced labour is always objectionable, but if it is necessary to have recourse to it in great emergencies, we should carefully define the word labourer, otherwise any person would become liable to be pressed for labour to which by habits he might be totally unfitted. In the Punjab Act I find the word labourer thus defined:—"The word labourer includes persons who exercise any handicraft specified in rules to be made in that behalf by the local Government." If the Council will agree to insert such a section in the bill, I say that section 57 would be rendered harmless.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft entirely agreed with the Bill.

The Hon. Col. Merriman, with reference to Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee's remarks, said he thought that matter was fully provided for in section 58, which was as follows:—"Subject to such rules as may from time to time be prescribed under section 69 in this behalf, the Collector shall prepare a list of the persons liable to be required to assist as aforesaid and may from time to time add to or alter such list or any part thereof." The Hon. Member considered that a matter of this kind might be very safely left in the hands of the Collectors, and there was no necessity for any alteration of the Bill on that account.

H. E. the President then put the motion for the second reading, which was adopted, Mr. Morarjee being the only dissentient.

H. E. the President—We may now proceedto consider the Bill in detail.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass—Memorials have been received from the public which had not been circulated. I think they ought to be circulated before we consider the Bill in detail.

The Hon. Col. Merriman said the memorials had been before the Select Committee.

The Bill was then considered in detail.

Section 2 was amended, on the motion of the Hon. Col. Merriman, by the addition of the word "pipes" after the word "channels," in the 13th and 17th lines.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass moved that section 32 be omitted. He said canals which existed before the Act came into force would be dealt with for the purposes of revenue, in the same way as canals which would be constructed afterwards, and he thought they should be treated in the same way also in cases where compensation was allowable under the Act.

H. E. the President—The provision contained in this section was very fully considered when the Punjab Act was under consideration, and it was considered highly necessary. Unless there was a bar of this kind, most inconvenient claims would be urged by private owners of works in some parts of the country. I am not aware that this clause is of very great importance in this Presidency, but it embodies a sound principle which has been recognised in the Punjab.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said it did not prohibit compensation being given altogether, but only "under this Act."

The amendment was lost, only the Hon. Mr. Morarjee voting for it.

With regard to section 35, the Hon. Mr. Morarjee said—I propose that this section be altered so as to make the decision of the Collector as to the award of compensation appealable to a Judicial Court. The Canal Officer and the Collector may be led by the interest of Government alone, and the Collector, having too much to do in respect of his regular duties, may depend upon what the Canal Officer may do. It is therefore reasonable that a judicial authority should have jurisdiction in such cases. The Bill allows disputes between the owners of water-courses to be referred in appeal to a Judicial Court, whereas, according to this section, where Government interests happen to be concerned, the Collector is made the final arbiter, or under section 69, "any other officer appointed by Government." I propose that the latter portion of the section, after the word "awarded" be struck out, and that the words "shall be appealable against in a Judicial Court" be added instead.

H. E. the President—That again is a question which was very carefully considered in Northern India. The questions which would arise are of that sort which can only be decided by examination of the spot.

The amendment was then put to the vote and lost.

With regard to section 39, the Hon. Mr. Morarjee said—I cannot understand why the diminution in the market value should be taken into consideration and not the enhancement in the value of the property. If the owner suffers damage, the compensation must be liberal, and not such as to hardly make up for the loss he incurs. And further, supposing a property loses in value through some accident at the time the compensation is awarded, the owner will be completely ruined. Therefore, I think the damage must be settled at the market value when the damage occurs. I also propose that the second para. of this section be altered. The interest derivable from land being so small, twelve times the amount of the net annual profits will hardly cover the cost. I therefore propose that the word "twenty" be substituted for "twelve" in the 11th line.

The Hon. Col. Merriman said the section was taken from the Bengal Act.

H. E. the President said the object of the section was to secure compensation being given for deterioration of the market value of the property on account of the damage. The loss in market value shall be taken into account in determining the award.

The amendment was lost.

With reference to section 47, the Hon. Mr. Morarjee proposed that lands which had been assessed under the thirty years' settlement should be exempted from the levy of additional rates for indirect benefits received from a canal during that period. The precedents cited in the memorial of the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha he thought deserved consideration in connection with this point.

The Hon. Col. Merriman—I think in all matters of this kind we should first endeavour to ascertain the intention of Government at the time of making the settlement. Undoubtedly the intention of Government was to guarantee all that then existed, and whatever else might accrue from the outlay of private capital upon the soil, or by any other means, at the owners' cost; but that if Government in its wisdom makes a large canal, or other irrigation work, the advantages must be paid for when benefit can be proved. I see no good ground for inserting any provision such as the Hon. Member has alluded to.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said the Hon. Mr. Morarjee's objection had probably been suggested by the Survey Act, but if he looked at section 29 of that Act he would find the power to impose water rate was specially reserved. The guarantee given in the Survey Act only referred to land revenue.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass—I think more light would be thrown on this point by the memorial of the Sarvajanik Sabha than by discussion.

The amendment was lost.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass proposed that sections 48 and 49 should be omitted, for reasons stated in his previous remarks.

The Hon. Colonel Merriman—The only further remark I have to make on this point is that unremunerative expenditure may possibly be incurred by Government for the purpose of saving life, but when expenditure is undertaken by the State for the advantage of private interests and so forth, the people who derive real benefit must either pay a protection rate or else they must take the water. They derive benefit in either case, that is quite clear, and if they will not take the water and derive the full benefit, they must still co-operate with the State, which is obliged to construct these works for the purpose of saving their lives, and pay a low protection rate.

H. E. the President—All the arguments used against the protective rate seem to me to be based on the assumption that Government is an entity separate from the country. Now, Government and the country are really the same; Government is nothing more than the representative of the country. Therefore, it comes to this, that, if works are constructed at the expense of the Government, they are constructed at the expense of the people generally. Now if these works, constructed at the expense of the people generally, are constructed for the benefit, or at least for the protection of certain persons, and if those persons fail to pay, it follows that the cost is thrown upon those persons who are not benefitted. I would ask the Hon. Mr. Morarjee Goculdass to take the example of the City and Island of Bombay. When the Vehar Water Works are brought along a street everybody has to pay the water rate, which is imposed on every house. Then, there is the other argument, alluded to by the Hon. Colonel Anderson, that this protective rate is no novelty,—it is no more than carrying out a recognised principle, the same principle on which all Municipal and educational taxation, and in fact every sort of local taxation, is levied. The difference is merely this, that this kind of taxation and this kind of work is infinitely more important for the safety of the people than all other improvements put together. So that it differs only from analogous cases in its being more urgent and more important.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass—No such thing exists in the N.-W. P. and Punjab Acts, and why should Bombay alone be saddled with the tax.

H. E. the President—This protective rate was recommended by the Punjab Government and passed by the Government of India, and the sanction was deferred. I can hardly recollect the reason now, and if I could recollect it I could hardly discuss it in public; but it was only deferred, and we have every reason to think that this sound principle is still concurred in by the Government of India certainly, and will be carried out. It is quite impossible, without a rate of this kind, for Government to go on constructing such works, and without such works of irrigation, Hon. Members know what little chance there is of the country being saved in time of drought.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—The necessity of it is forced upon us by financial considerations.

H. E. the President added that the Bengal Act was passed without the provision for levying a protective rate, because it was thought a good deal of discussion would be caused, and the Bengal Government were anxious to pass the rest of the Bill. But no sooner had that been passed into law, than a new Bill to provide for a protective rate was introduced. What was the result of the introduction of that measure His Excellency did not precisely know, but he had no doubt it was under consideration and there was every chance of its becoming law.

The amendment was lost.

With reference to section 57, the Hon. Mr. Morarjee moved, that the definition of the term labourer as given in the Punjab Irrigation Act be added to this Bill:—"For the purposes of this Act, the word labourer includes persons who exercise any handicraft, which shall be specified in rules to be made in that behalf by the local Government. Para 5.—Forced labour is in itself likely to create discontent and when with it is coupled unfair compensation, the discontent will be dangerous. To pay such labour at rates "not less than the highest rates for the time being paid in the neighbourhood for similar labour" is doing hardly any justice to the labourers, who may have often to leave their own work, more profitable, to undertake this labour. There must be something to make up for this inconvenience and loss, which they shall have to incur. I think that the rates to be paid for compulsory labour should be 'in excess of the highest rates for the time being paid in the neighbourhood for similar labour.'" In support of my view I will here quote what Sir Arthur Hobhouse said when this very point was discussed in the Viceregal Council in connection with the Northern India Canal and Drainage Irrigation Bill on the 21st January 1873:—"The Hon. Mr. Hobhouse remarked that the clause imposed the duty of fixing some rate, which should be in excess of the highest rate for labour of the same kind. He thought that it was just to say the contributors of forced labour should be paid something more than the highest rate. There might be cases in which people might be employed so very close to their own homes that payment exceeding by some mere fraction the highest rate might be sufficient; but, on the other hand, there might be cases in which the excess should be something substantial."

H. E. the President—This section is taken from the Sind Act, is it not?

The Hon. Col. Merriman—It is adopted at the special request of the Government of India, as being the most recent legislation on the subject.

H. E. the President—The duty imposed on the native public by these sections is a duty which every man ought to be willing to perform. Everyone will admit that, and I am sure that the great majority of the villagers in this Presidency are men of courage and energy, who will answer to the call. But it may happen that out of a large number of men, a certain minority may be shirkers, skulkers, lazy fellows who will not turn out, and it is for the coercion of this very limited number that these sections are intended. I believe that they will seldom require to be acted upon in the Deccan or Gujarat, but they have very often been applied in Sind, and having repeatedly visited those parts of Sind to which these sections are applicable, I can assure the Council that the obligations therein comprised are thoroughly understood by every man, I might almost have said by every woman and every grown child, in the province of Sind, so much so that every time I have made a tour in Sind I have had to invest meritorious zemindars and meritorious ryots—they do not call them ryots there, but we may call them so here—in acknowledgment of the good service they have done themselves and the community by turning out on these occasions. I am sure that the justice and necessity of these sections will be acknowledged by the great majority of all concerned.

The Hon. Col. Anderson said that wherever there were large irrigation works, of which he had seen a good deal in the districts of Dharwar and Mysore, whenever an accident occurred, it was the custom of the country to turn out, and the people often subjected themselves to great danger in the attempt to stop a breech. There might be persons in a village some little way off, who would say "there is no hope to stop it," and would not go; but if they were shown the law they would go, when without the law they would not go. These sections brought the law into accord with the common custom of the country which was most certainly that when an emergency occurred all hands should turn out. If any lazy fellows would not turn out voluntarily they should be made to do so.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass said that under the sections of the Bill, if the canal sepoy had a grudge against a man he would compel him to go, while others would be allowed to stay away. He thought these clauses would work very harshly, because they would be in the hands of inferior subordinates.

H. E. the President—It will not be a case of some being called and others exempted; everybody will be called. The object is to meet very emergent cases, when serious danger is apprehended.

The Hon. Mr. Ravenscroft thought the Hon. Mr. Morarjee is fighting a battle for the villagers which they would not be inclined to fight for themselves. He approved very strongly of the sections, and thought the provision would be looked on by the people as a safeguard.

The amendment was lost.

The Hon. Morarjee Goculdass moved that in section 66 the words "Judicial Court" should be substituted for the word "Commissioner" in the 13th and 14th lines.

The Hon. Col. Merriman said the word "Commissioner" was adopted in accordance with one of the other Acts, and after very full consideration of the matter by the Select Committee.

The amendment was lost.

The third reading of the Bill was deferred.

THE LAND REVENUE CODE BILL.

The Council resumed consideration of the Land Revenue Code Bill in detail.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner said the Council concluded the consideration of this Bill in detail with the exception of one or two sections, and he then informed the Council that the Executive Government were in correspondence with the Government of India on the subject. A reply had now been received from the Government of India, and the Council were in a position to dispose of the matter. The sections under discussion were Nos. 38, 39 and 133. The Government of India had declined to accept their representations, and it therefore only remained for the Council to omit those sections from the Bill. He proposed that sections 38, 39, and 133 be omitted.

The motion was adopted.

It was also resolved, on the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, that the figures "38" in section 138 be omitted.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner further moved that line 6 to 15 (both inclusive) of section 179 be omitted entirely, and the following words substituted:—"the Collector as an arrear of land revenue." The section would then read as follows:—"179. If the proceeds of the sale, which is eventually made, be less than the price bid by such defaulting purchaser, the difference shall be recoverable from him by the Collector as an arrear of land-revenue." The hon. gentleman added that the amendment was proposed in accordance with a suggestion of the Government of India.

The amendment was adopted.

On the motion of the Hon. Mr. Ashburner, H. E. the President suspended the standing Rules in order that the third reading might be proceeded with.

The Hon. Mr. Ashburner—This terminates the discussion on the most important Bill which has passed through the Council in the last half century. It has been carefully and minutely discussed for upwards of four years; every officer of experience has been consulted, and the Bill as it now stands is the result of their opinons. The Act consolidates no less than 20 Acts which have been passed during the last half century by this Government and the Government of India, besides amending, and setting at rest all doubts in the working of those Acts. It is, as I say, one of the most important measures that has been passed by this Council, and I trust it will be found a valuable instrument in the hands of our Revenue Officers for the better government of the country. With these remarks, I beg to move that the Bill be read a third time and passed.

The Bill was accordingly read a third time and passed.

The Council was then adjourned *sine die*.

NOTICES.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS [without Mercury] are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the world by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d. and 11s.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS FOR CHILDREN CUTTING TEETH.

CAUTION TO PURCHASERS.

The value of this well known Family Medicine has been largely tested in all parts of the world, and by all grades of society, for upwards of FIFTY YEARS. Its well-earned extensive sale has induced SPURIOUS IMITATIONS, some of which in OUTWARD APPEARANCE so closely resemble the original as to have deceived many purchasers. The proprietor therefore feels it due to the public to give a special caution against the use of SUCH IMITATIONS.

Purchasers are therefo requested carefully to observe the four following distinctive characteristics, without which none are genuine:—

1st.—In every case the words JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY, are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to EACH PACKET.

2nd.—Each SINGLE POWDER has directions for the dose, and the words John Steedman, Chemist, Walworth, Surrey, printed thereon.

3rd.—The name Steedman is always spelt with two EE's.

4th.—The manufacture is carried on solely at Walworth, Surrey.

Sold in Packets by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s 1½d and 2s 9d each.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
MESSRS. TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
Bombay, Byculla, and Poona.

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SANCTIONED BY HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN

HEALTH, STRENGTH, AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE.

Trade Mark—PHOSPHODYNE.

DISCOVERED and SO NAMED, A.D., 1862, BY R. D. LALOR, M.D.

Pleasant to the Taste—Nature's Brain and Nerve Invigorator.

The only Safe, Prompt, and Reliable PHOSPHORIC REMEDY for Overworked Brain, Worry, Anxiety, Excitement, Late Hours, Business Pressure, Nervous Prostration, Wasting Diseases, Functional Derangements, Consumptive, Stomach, and Liver Complaints.

PHOSPHODYNE

Purifies and Enriches the Blood; Clears the Skin; Thoroughly Invigorates the Brain, Nerves and Muscles; Re-energises the Falling Functions of Life, and thus Imparts Energy and Fresh Vitality to the Exhausted Nervo-Electric Force; and Rapidly Cures every form of Nervous Debility, Paralysis, Nervous, Mind and Heart Diseases, from whatever cause.

In Large Bottles at 4s. 6d. each.

DR. ROBERT D. LALOR, BAY HOUSE, 32, Gaisford Street, London, N.W.

The Sole Proprietor and Originator of PHOSPHODYNE.

BASE PIRACY.—Beware of a Worthless Imitation of DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE being advertised in the Newspaper Press of India and the Colonies, (but dare not be sold in England,) and also the Piracy of DR. LALOR'S PROSPECTUS (published A.D. 1864), and four of his TESTIMONIALS, the dates of which have been altered from 1865, 1866, and 1867, as in the Original Letters, to 1870; (copies of Original Letters, with Prospectus) sent post free.) The genuine PHOSPHODYNE bears the Christian, Surname, and Address as above; also a Registered Trade Mark, to copy which is Felony.

The name DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is blown in the glass of each bottle, and is manufactured only at DR. LALOR'S Laboratory, London, England. Medicine Vendors are hereby warned that Legal proceedings will be taken against all Persons selling the Fraudulent Imitation after this Notice.

Wholesale and Retail Agents for the Bombay Presidency:—TREACHER & Co., LIMITED; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; R. ROBERTSON, Ceylon; O'HARA, Bangalore; LLEWELLYN & Co., Shanghai; and all Medicine Vendors.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder—

About 125 tons superior Teak Scantlings of various sizes in small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS at the Godown of Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 18th instant, sale commencing at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Godown of Messrs W. and A. Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazaar Street, Fort.

A quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, prints, and dhoties.

In small convenient lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, sale commencing at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by the mortgagee to sell by Public Auction at Mazagon, near the Baboolla Tank, on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. R. C. Smith, the whole of the valuable hotel furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares a mahogany square Pianoforte by Collard and Collard, and belonging to the Smith's Private Hotel, the same comprises cut glassware, handsome dinner, dessert, and breakfast services, best plated table spoons and forks, vegetable dishes, tea and coffee service, cruet stands, waiters, buttler coolers, table chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, dining, drawing room writing, camp, pier, wash hand and dressing tables conversation and reclining couches, tete-a-tete, drawing room, easy, low folding and mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, side board, chiffonier, hat stand, teapoy's, brussels carpet, a mahogany square Pianoforte, by Collard and Collard, folding screens, sofas, blackwood and iron four post bedstead, camp cots, clothes and gown presses, chests of drawers, dressing glasses, baby's cots, towel horses, table and hanging lamps, bookstands, what nots, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, bath, dispense and cookroom furniture and utensils &c.

Catalogues are ready and the above is on view; also the property of another gentleman, a milch Buffaloe calved in January last.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On SATURDAY next, the 19th instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Mr. J. A. Pereira, executor of the last will and testament of the late Mr. Bernardo Rodrigues, the undermentioned valuable properties.

FIRSTLY—A piece of Fazundaree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in the oart Nigdowry, Lower Girganm, facing the Candawady Road, assessed under No. 25, and bounded on the north by the house of Ignacio Mendonca, on the south by the Candawady Road, on the west by the property of Bernardo Rodrigues, and on the east by the property of Bai Dinajee, admeasuring 241 square yards or thereabouts.

SECONDLY—A piece of Fazundaree ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon, adjoining the above, assessed under No. 26, and bounded on the north by the property of Ignacio Mendonca, on the south by the Candawady Road, on the West by a public passage, and on the east, by the property of Bernardo Rodrigues, admeasuring 215 square yards or thereabouts.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned, where the plans could be seen.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 21st instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms

By order of the Administrator General, the jewellery of the late Ladoo, woman, consisting of gold necklace, pootlee, sujeestick, earrings, noserings, silver armlets, errings and bangles, brass and copper vessels, &c.

SALE OF TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY next, the 22nd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder on account and at the risk of Gunny Dawood, about 63 tons scantlings of various sizes.

In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE STORES and Surplus Machine, at the Gun Carriage Factory.

On TUESDAY next, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Gun Carriage Factory, at Colaba, by order of the Superintendent—

A quantity of unserviceable stores and surplus machinery, comprising brass filings, old brass, cast and wrought iron, tarred cordage, screw and shell augurs, sawblades, chissels files, hammers, empty casks, packing cases, &c.,

STEAM LAUNCH FOR SALE AT JUNGEERA.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Jungeera, by order of the Administrator-General:—

The Steam Launch "Rose," No. 3940, of the burthen of 13 62-100 tons, as she now lies at Jungeera, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. John Broadfoot.

SALE OF STEAMER PEHLWAN.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor.

The Paddle steamer Pehlwan No 50,278 51 23-100 tons register and 45 horse power as she now lies off Carnac Bandar where she is on view.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

An English-built male phaeton by Lewis of Salisbury, just newly done up with a pair of handsome bay Arab horses and a set of double harness, could be seen at a day's previous notice.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their roooms, the property of a deceased gentleman, comprising, gold chain with key and pencil, gold chain with seal and locket, gold ring, gold seal and white, silver watch with chain, gold buttons, enamelled sleeve buttons, work and glove boxes, &c., &c.

AT 1 P.M.

On account and risk of T. E. White, Esq.

1 English built dog cart.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Nesbit Lane, Byculla, the valuable and handsome, F. P. blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and porcelainwares, one English built four seated open carriage with a powerful grey mare and harness, &c., &c., the property of J. T. Lindsley, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on or about the 22nd instant, sell by Public Auction at Messrs. Soundy and Co's rooms, to the highest bidder, without reserve, a collection of oil paintings, sketches, and other pictures, the works of Louis Frank, who is leaving India.

Catalogues will be published, and the pictures on view three days before the day of sale.

N.B.—The collection will include some of Mr. Frank's latest and best works.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of the firm of Abdoolaly Dawood Khan:—

A D & Co.—S X—2-3—A P—129—3 cases thread, ex Columbia.

A P & Co.—S—1815—1 case spectacles, ex Avondale.

A. D. S. Co.—1643—1 case gilt chains, ex-Avondale.

On TUESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed by the Trustees of the W. Nicol and Co., in liquidation, to sell by Public Auction at the British India Steam Navigation Company's Dock, Mazagon—

The Barge "John Fleming," measuring 71 ft. long, 16 ft. 3 in, broad, and 7 ft. 6 in. deep, 84½ tons register.

On THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome plain richly carved blackwood furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, books, &c., &c., the property of the late A. B. Collett Esq., deceased.

Full particulars will be published hereafter.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Middle Colaba, the very valuable and handsome French polished open carved blackwood household furniture, best plated rich crockery and glassware, large pier glasses, a miniature lady's billiard table with cues, balls, &c., 6 and 3 lights hanging kerosine and gas lamps, a splendid mahogany semi-grand trichord sympathetic piano by "Ernst Kaps" one English built 4 seated open carriage with a pair of fast trotting grey Arab horses and harness, one English-built mail phaeton, convertible into a waggonette with break and steps, one English built circular glass fronted minature brougham with a powerful flea-bitten grey horse and harness, a child's perambulator, cases of stuffed birds, Bohemian Dresden, alabaster parian and bronze statuetts and vases, Singer's sewing machine, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs, and pots, &c., &c., the property of J. C. D. Aguiar, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the day of sale.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "The Ridge" Malabar Hill, the very valuable and handsome French polished carved blackwood and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany, grand square pianoforte by "Broadwood and Sons," one handsome sewing machine, one Jaffrabad cow with calf, a large collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. E. Hart, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the day of sale.

N. B.—The plants will be sold at 6-30 p. m., on the same day.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON WASTE, MULE, SWEEPING, GUNNY BARDANS & CAST IRON, &c., &c.

On MONDAY, the 21st. inst. at 1 p. m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Mandvie Spinning Weaving and Press Company, Limited, at Musjeed Bunder, by order of the Official Liquidator appointed by the High Court, the following viz.—

Small and large quantity of Fly Cotton, Cylinder and Doffer stripping Cotton. Clean dropping Cotton, uncleaned dropping & Fly Cotton, Mule Sweeping Gunny (Bardan) Cast Iron and wood, &c. &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

TO-day, THURSDAY, the 17th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piecegoods, twist, &c.

10 bales grey dhooties

3 " grey shirtings

2 cases colored prints

3 " Turkey red gagrapat.

A quantity of healed yarn, red and blue, worsted twist, bleached, Turkey red, yellow and indigo blue twist.

On account of the underwriters—

4 bales heal yarn damaged.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

SORABJEE COWASJEE AND COMPANY
AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE OF CRUSHING MACHINE.

By order of the makers Tangye Brothers and Holman at the risk and expense of Mr. Charles Bedford.

One flax crushing machine adapted to be worked by one strong horse or bullock, with all the necessary gear and apparel complete.

Will sell by Public Auction at their sale rooms, on FRIDAY, the 25th instant, sale to commence at 3 p. m.

For full particulars, apply to undersigned. The property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, 17th April 1879.

M. LAVIALE'S ELECTRODYNE,
A GENUINE TESTIMONIAL.

A PHYSICIAN writes:—"I was induced to try your Electrodyne some time ago after having previously prescribed all other supposed remedies for mental depression, headache, giddiness, palpitation, nervousness and other symptoms of an overwrought brain without success. In every case its use was followed with most beneficial results, and I now feel so confident of its success that I have pleasure in stating that you may make use of this testimonial in any way you wish to bring the drug more before the public notice."

Agents for India:—A. D. JACKSON and COMPANY, Chemists, &c. Apollo House, Bombay; ABDOOL KURRIM HIRJIBHOY & Co., Jackaria Musjid; and GUNPUTRAO GOROJEE, Parsee Bazaar, Fort; Messrs. MORGAN and BALCRISTNA, Poona.

HOW TO BE WEALTHY

BEING A GUIDE TO FORTUNE FOR EVERYBODY.

CONTAINING

THE most Essential Rules and Practical Hints and suggestions for success in life, and directing the Ways and Means how to Earn, Save, Invest and Increase Money, and BE WEALTHY, and thereby live comfortably upon a substantial Income. A Book for Persons of all ages and circumstances.

"Each day new wealth without their care provides,
They lie asleep with prizes in their nets."—*Dryden.*

PRICE, with Postage, Rs. 2, As. 4.

LEWIS AND Co., CALCUTTA,
2, Old Court House Corner.
(AGENTS WANTED)

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS,

HEAD OFFICE,
PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL..........£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND..........£800,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

London Office, 52, Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercia towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

F. VOUILLON, Acting Manager.

1, Rampart Row, W.

THE AGRA BANK (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.
RESERVE FUND—£1,50,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and Interest allowed thereon at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other prescription of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

Bombay, 10th April 1875.

HOTELS.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both Hotels, begs to inform the Public that the above Hotels are now open to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels well adapted for Families, for whose comfort every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS. They are also nearest to the Station and in a breezy locality under the hade of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool making it ESPECIALLY AGREEABLE in the HOT SEASON. Mr. Pinto undertakes to look after Rungalows on the Hill at a charge of Rs. 30 per annum.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW BREW is now being received; it is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

PRICES FOR CASH.

Quarts ....Rs. 4 12 per doz. in Casks of 4 doz.
Pints ...... " 3 0 " " 7 doz.
Hogsheads...., 60 0 per hhd.
Kilderkins. " 30 0 per kild.

Apply to
WALLACE & Co.,
Sole Agents.
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST OF HUNGARIAN WINES, &c.

MESSRS. J. PALUGYAY & SONS'

	Per 1 Doz.	Per 2 doz.
WHITE.	Qts.	Pints.
Neszmelyer, 1868.........	at Rs. 16	at Rs. 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868.	" 19	
Schomlauer Auslese 1868	" 22	
RED.		
Szegzarder 1862	" 13	" 14
Ofner Adlersberger 1862	" 16	
Karlowitzer 1868.........	" 16	
Erlauer, 1868	" 16	" 17
Chateau Palugyay, 1868	" 19	" 21

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 1879.

NOTICE.

PATRONS.

H. M. THE QUEEN, EMPRESS OF INDIA, THE ADMIRALTY, &c. &c.

We beg to inform the Public that we have

13 descriptions of Sherry Wine to select from.
10 assorted qualities of Claret, in Quarts and Pints.
8 assorted qualities of Champagne, in Quarts and Pints.
15 assorted qualities of German Wines, in Quarts and Pints.
4 assorted qualities of Port, in Quarts and Pints.
9 assorted qualities of Cognac.
3 assorted qualities of Whisky.
11 assorted qualities of Cordials.
3 assorted qualities of Mineral Waters.

Our terms are liberal and our prices consistent with quality. Price Lists on application.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

For Bass and Guinness, we have PATENTS that insure perfect condition of these beverages in bottles, and our prices are as low as those of competing Houses who have not the Patents referred to.

ROGERS & CO.,
MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS.

GINGER ALE.

ACCORDING TO THE BELFAST FORMULA.

THIS most delicious aerated beverage has been only lately introduced into Bombay, and ROGERS & Co.'s will challenge comparison with any for its brilliancy and refreshingly exhilirative qualities. As with all our other aerated waters the greatest care is taken in all parts of its manufacture, pure water and pure chemicals being great essentials. No lead piping of any description is used in connection with any part of our machines, and the use of steam power enables us to bottle at an invariably equal and sufficient pressure. Price Re. 1-8 per dozen.

EDINBURGH WHISKEY.

We have now on hand a consignment of Maclean's celebrated Edinburgh Whiskey at Rs. 23 per dozen, acknowledged by all Connoisseurs to be the finest Whiskey in Bombay.

EXTRACTS OF BEEF AND MUTTON.

Prepared by ourselves from the very best meat to be obtained, and fresh stock being constantly made, we can confidently recommend these to invalids as the purest and best to be had. Far superior to any imported.

FLUID EXTRACT OF DANDELIN AND DANDELION TONIC.

These valuable medicines are constantly recommended by the Faculty in all cases of biliousness or disposition to Liver Complaint. We manufacture these in large quantities and have constantly fresh stock in hand. Price Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 per bottle.

FLUID EXTRACT OF BAEL FRUIT AND BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE.

So constantly recommended in cases of Diarrhœa and Dysentery, are also manufactured by us, and can be obtained fresh at any time at Re. 1 per bottle or pot.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS.

We prepare Cashmere, Lucknow and Colonel Skinner's Chutnies, Curry Powder, Balchow, Tapp's Sauce, &c.

BUMMALOES OR BOMBAY DUCKS.

We prepare these, ready for cooking, in large quantities and put them up in tins. They will keep for any length of time, and no curry is complete without them. Very suitable for presents to Indian friends at home. Price Re. 1 per tin.

SIZING COMPOSITION.

We supply many Mills with. Price Rs. 14 per cwt.

BOILER COMPOSITION.

For preventing the incrustation of Boiler. Rs. 28 per cwt.

MANURES.

Superphosphate and Universal Manures. Pice Rs. 10 and Rs. 6 per cwt.

ROGERS & CO.,
AGENTS FOR SEVERAL REGIMENTAL MESSES, AS ALSO FORWARDING AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
FORBES STREET, FORT, AND BYCULLA BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & ORELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

J. MANOLESCU OF ROMA,
HAIR CUTTING SALOON FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
ALSO HAIR DYED.
MEADOW STREET, No. 3, FORT, BOMBAY.

MALVERN COLLEGE.

THIS COLLEGE, which contains a Junior, and a Modern, as well as a Classical Department, prepares for the Indian Examination, Civil, Forests, Telegraph, &c.

For further information, apply to the Rev. ARTHUR FABER, M.A., Headmaster, late Fellow and Tutor of New College Oxford.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
AT
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S

QUOTATIONS, INCLUDING DUTY AND TOWN DUES, FOR COGNACS OF

MESSRS. BISQUIT, DUBOUCHE & CO.'S COGNAC.

CASH. Per Case. Rs.	A.		CREDIT. Per Case. Rs.	A.
24	4	* ONE STAR, in great demand	25	0
25	4	* ONE STAR, Glass-stoppered Barrel Bottles..........	26	0
27	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters	28	0
30	0	* ONE STAR, Decanters large size Globular..........	33	12
31	12	* ONE STAR, Crystal Barrel 2 Gall= 1 dozen, with... Bronze stand and plated tap complete..........	33	0
25	12	* ONE STAR, Flasks, per case of 2 dozens..........	26	0
27	8	* ONE STAR, Half-Flasks, per case of 4 dozens..........	28	8
		Metallic Tumblers for flasks..........	3	8
		Do. do. for ½ flasks..........	2	0
27	8	** TWO STARS	28	0
30	8	*** THREE STARS, superior..........	31	8
40	12	**** FOUR STARS, extra superior, recommended..........	42	8

An order for 3 cases accompanied by Cash will carry a further Discount of 5 per cent. Special terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Sole Agents.

RETAIL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES:

MR. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazaar Street
MR. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
MR. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
MR. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUNIDADUNA, 63, Cumballa Hill.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.

From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.

From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS.

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.

Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

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WILL FIND ALL THAT THEY REQUIRE FOR THE VOYAGE AT

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MADE AT A VERY SHORT NOTICE.

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THE undersigned beg to state that they have been appointed SOLE AGENTS, in the room of Messrs. Jeewanjee Eduljee and Sons, for the sale of CURTIS'S and HARVEY'S CELEBRATED SPORTING GUNPOWDER, and they are now prepared to execute all orders entrusted to them with promptness and dispatch.

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Sole Agents,
No. 6, Apollo Street Fort.

Also, we have in stock SHIP CHANDLERY, MILL and RAILWAY STORES.

Bombay, 27th September 1878.

FOR SALE,

A SECOND-HAND circular-fronted Office BROUGHAM, newly done up, built by Thorn, Price Rs. 750.

A second-hand-single seated very light BROUGHAM, built by Kesterton. Price Rs. 600.

Single, double and four-in-hand harnesses always in stock and second-hand saddles and harnesses.

INFORMATION regarding the SALE or PURCHASE of CARRIAGES and HORSES can be obtained on applying to the undersigned at their establishment in Girgaum.

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

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RUBBER HAND STAMP
Promptly supplied at the Factory
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used in the Bank of England, General Post Office, Government Offices, Railways, Banks, Companies, Professions, Families, and Businesses of all kinds, universally approved. Prices moderate. Excellence and Durability Guaranteed. Patterns and Prices post free on application.

☞ In order that every one may fairly test the merits of our Stamp, we have introduced a small Specimen Stamp, AN ELEGANT INITIAL LETTER, suitable for note paper, envelopes, &c., complete, with Ink, in a neat box, for TWO RUPEES.

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NEW LIGHTS! NEW LIGHTS!
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Price from 4 Annas each to Rs. 150.
NEW PORTABLE COOKING STOVES,
OF DIFFERENT SIZES,
AT THE
LAMP WAREHOUSE
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ILL HEALTH.—Numerous diseases arise or cannot be got rid of by reason of impurity of blood. OLD DOCTOR JACOB TOWNSEND'S SARSAPARILLA has now for nearly half a century been prescribed in all such cases. Its cleansing, tonic, and restorative qualities render it peculiarly efficacious in cases of Billiousness, Disordered Stomach or Liver, Headache, Skin, Blotches, Piles, and ailments arising from a tainted state of the blood or debilitated constitution. To those living in crowded cities or in unhealthy districts its effects are magical. Many remedies for particular diseases fail in consequence of the enfeebled and impure state of the system. Cleanse, strengthen, and purify the system and blood, and maladies which have long proved incurable will vanish or yield to other remedies.

In conjunction with this invaluable Preparation may, with great advantage, be taken the OLD DOCTOR'S SARSAPARILLA PILLS, aperient and alterative, but not purgative. Wholesale Agents Messrs. Bathgate and Co., for Bengal and Calcutta; Messrs Barry and Co., Vepery, Madras; Messrs. Treacher and Co., Bombay, Byculla, and Poona; or at the Sarsaparilla Depot, 131, Fleet Street, London.

☞ NOTICE.—Fraudulent imitations of old Dr. Jacob Townsend's Sarsaparilla are being sold. The genuine is sold only in Red and Blue Wrappers, the Old Dr's head is the centre, and the British Government stamp affixed.

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Perry Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors
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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

And a complete mitigator of Pain.

A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.

Retailed by Chemists all over the world.

Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Basars.

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A Bay entire Australian horse, about 15-2 high, a handsome prancing horse, is a passed cavalry charger. Rs. 700.

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A pair of Grey Ponies, 13 hands, a perfect match and thoroughly broken and quiet in harness. Rs. 400.

A Bay Arab horse, 14 hands, a good harness horse, Rs. 300.

A Bay Waler mare, 4 years, 15 hands, will make a good Brougham or Dog cart horse. Rs. 400.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 24th March 1879.

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POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office, on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

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LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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HAVELOCK TOBACCO.

THIS FAVORITE BRAND can always be had from stock in any size wanted on application to

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Sole Agents in Bombay for this Tobacco.

WALLACE & Co. are prepared to take Indents or orders F. O. B. at lower prices than can be taken by other parties as hey are the authorized agents of

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Our hope is to awaken by means of this paper a deeper interest in India, and a higher sense of our responsibilities as its rulers, than unhappily at present exist; and to do this, by floating Indian affairs into public notice, on the strength of the Imperial and domestic interests which they so vitally affect.

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Intending Subscribers will be good enough to send their ames, addresses, and subscriptions, to Mr. KNIGHT, "Statesman Office," Calcutta.

"STATESMAN AND FRIEND OF INDIA" OFFICE,
Calcutta, 2nd April 1879.

HOW to PREVENT THREE GREAT SCOURGES of LIFE—CONSUMPTION, BLOOD POISONS, & EPIDEMICS by pleasant, simple, and natural means. In an able paper published in the pages of the "British Medical Journal," Dr. W. R. Ross states that liver derangement almost invariably precedes Consumption. By using the FRUIT SALT the blood is kept pure (by natural means), and the deposit of poisonous matter in the lungs prevented.

LORD BEACONSFIELD justly stated the other day that the health of the people is really the foundation upon which all their happiness and power as a State depend. For the most practical mode of preventing disease and premature death use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.

As an invigorating beverage (prepared from sound ripe fruit), It is the best preventive and cure for biliousness, sick headache skin eruptions, impure blood, pimples on the face, giddiness, fevers, feverishness, mental depression, want of appetite, sourness of the stomach, constipation, vomiting, thirst, &c., and to remove the effects of errors of eating and drinking.

PREVENTABLE DISEASES—APPALLING FACT!—Every year a great battle is fought in our midst (almost without a protest), in which twenty thousand are slain and a hundred thousand wounded from scarlet fever alone. True, but horrible. Can this fearful slaughter and sick-list not be prevented? Yes! Who's to blame? Read a large illustrated sheet given with each bottle of ENO'S FRUIT SALT. The information is invaluable.

PREVENTABLE DEATH.—Why should fever, that vile slayer of millions of the human race, not be as much and more hunted up, and its career stopped, as the solitary wretch who causes his fellow a violent death? The murderer, as he is called, is quickly made example of by the law. Fevers are almost universally acknowledged to be preventable diseases; how is it that they are allowed to level their thousands every year and millions to suffer almost without protest? The most ordinary observer must be struck with the huge blunder. Who's to blame? For the means of preventing premature death from disease, use

ENO'S FRUIT SALT (one of Nature's own products) keeps the blood pure, and it is thus of itself one of the most valuable means of keeping the blood free from fevers and blood poisons, liver complaints, &c., ever discovered. As a means of preserving and restoring health, it is unequalled; and it is, moreover, a pleasant, refreshing, and invigorating beverage. After a patient and careful observation of its effects when used, I have no hesitation in stating that, if its great value in keeping the body healthy were universally known, not a household in the land would be without it, nor a single travelling trunk or portmanteau but would contain it.—J. C. ENO.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"Amongst the many and varied medicinal discoveries of the nineteenth century none, perhaps, has advanced so rapidly into public notice as ENO'S FRUIT SALT. Comparatively unknown some year or so ago, this preparation, which is made from sound ripe fruit, is now met with in every quarter of the globe. The great merit which is claimed for it is that it keeps the blood pure and the system perfectly clear, and thus takes away the groundwork of malarious diseases so common to towns and districts which are ill-drained. There is little doubt but that the time will eventually come when fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered as offences against the well-being of communities at large; but we will, in all probability be some while yet before it shall have arrived at such a pitch of sanitary perfection. Meanwhile, we cannot withhold a welcome to any specific which may prove a means of preserving or restoring health. The simpler the better, so long only as it is effectual. ENO'S FRUIT SALT has been found an excellent corrective to the digestive organs, and in the colonies, in India, and in South America, has a largely increasing sale. It is better by far than 'nips,' and amongst the Good Templars—a numerous community all over the world—it is recognised not only as a refreshing but also as a stimulating drink."—*European Mail*, Nov. 1, 1877.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A lady writes:—"Everything, medicine or food, ceased to act properly for at least three months before I commenced taking it: the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of great suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDIN.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes:—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes:—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT were known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, Jan. 16, 1877.—A gentleman called in yesterday. H. is a constant sufferer from chronic dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of mineral waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit. He says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house.—M. BERAL."

TO PARENTS.—This preparation is invaluable in the nursery as a gentle laxative; it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to senna or other nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of over-eating or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. The bowels ought to be kept free by the "Fruit Salt" for a month or six weeks after eruptive diseases, as Measles, Scarlet Fever, Chicken-Pox, Small-pox, and all fevers or infectious diseases, &c.; for its use frees the system of the "dregs." Many disastrous results would be avoided by attending to this.

CAUTION.—Examine each Bottle and see the Capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by a worthless imitation. TRADE MARK—Eno's FRUIT SALT, FRUIT SALINE, OR FRUIT POWDER.—*Sold by all Chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.*

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